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BUSH GIVES 'MILITARISTIC' LABOR DAY SPEECH

LD061756 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush took advantage of the Labour Day observed today in the United States to deliver another militaristic speech. We embarked on the implementation of our military programme, he said in Orlando, Florida. We restored the programmes of the construction of the "B-1" strategic bombers and production of neutron warheads. We are strengthening the Central Intelligence Agency.

Bush was sharply criticizing the supporters of freezing of nuclear arsenals claiming that their proposal which found a vast support in the USA will allegedly "harm" the security of the United States and its allies and "undermine" the United States position at the Soviet-U.S. talks on stretegic arms limitation and reduction. The freezing will not give us the opportunity to make the necessary steps for the modernization of the United States strategic nuclear forces, the vice-president said.

KENNEDY CALLS ADMINISTRATION POLICY 'MILITARISTIC'

PM061145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "E. Kennedy's Statement: Criticism of U.S. Administration Policy"]

[Excerpt] New York, 31 Aug -- E. Kennedy, a prominent U.S. political figure and democratic senator for Massachusetts, has described the Reagan administration's aggressive, militarist course as a policy of "nuclear adventurism."

Speaking in New York at the congress of the metallurgical industry workers' labor union which is in progress here, he stated that the administration is continuing to prepare for the waging of a so-called "limited" nuclear war and elaborating measures for the evacuation of the population from the major American cities in the event of a "nuclear attack."

Officials in the administration, E. Kennedy stressed, are talking about the possibility of a "preemptive" nuclear denotation in Europe, and even the U.S. mail service is adopting "measures" with a view to delivering letters to new addresses "immediately after world war III." It is naive to suppose, the senator observed, that in the event of a nuclear conflict Americans will be able to save themselves by leaving the cities and burying themselves in the sand dunes on the out-of-town beaches.

A nuclear war, E. Kennedy stressed, cannot be "limited" in nature. It will lead to the destruction of all mankind. But the Reagan administration is spending much more time on preparing for a nuclear conflict than on averting it. Even now, long before the start of the next presidential election campaign, the senator noted, Americans must tell President Reagan clearly that if his government cannot keep its nuclear arms under control, it has no right to exist and must be replaced. The first step toward ensuring world peace, E. Kennedy stressed, must be an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on an "immediate, complete, verifiable freeze on their nuclear arsenals."

GEN ROGERS' ARMS POLICY STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

LD062040 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 6 Sep 82

["General Rogers' Zigzags" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachov writes:

Even the most loyal supporters of the U.S. military policy in Western Europe are at times non-plussed by verbal twists and turns to which Washington official representatives resort of late when dealing with problems of war and peace.

A sort of record in casuistical eclectics was set recently by NATO allied supreme commander -- Europe, General Bernard Rogers. Speaking at a congress of U.S. reserve officers in Washington he at first made a statement which, coming from a Pentagon representative, could be regarded as sensational.

Clearly trying to produce an impression on the world public opinion, General Rogers said that the only way to achieve a more stable peace with reduced and more balanced level of military opposition is a successful holding of talks on equal and controlled reduction of all types of armaments and forces.

But immediately, as if fearing that he might be taken seriously, Rogers sought to intimidate his listeners by stating that the Soviet Union might achieve "domination" over Western Europe without firing a single shot.

Urging NATO countries to build up conventional armaments with the aim of strengthening the capability of rebuffing the enemy and helping raise the nuclear threshold, Rogers warned that even the implementation of the planned programmes of deploying non-nuclear forces of the North Atlantic Alliance must not lead the United States to the policy of keeping from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Operating with fantastic data about the correlation of forces in Europe Rogers asks emphatically for how long the increase of the gap in the military sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries can be tolerated.

If the Pentagon is really concerned with the "growing gap" in the might of the two blocs, as Rogers asserts, then why shouldn't U.S. generals advise the White House to, let's say, accept Soviet proposals on a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, why shouldn't Washington accept the initiatives of socialist countries about lowering the ceilings of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the two military alliances in central Europe?

The essence of the matter, however, is not the "gap" and not NATO's "lagging behind" in military might. There exists a rough parity in the armed forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO. If the United States accepted initiatives of the socialist countries, it would be a huge step on the road to the normalisation of the military and political situation in Europe. Apparently, this prospect intimidates the White House, which, disregarding the vital interests of the European peoples, is staking on achieving military superiority.

UN HEAD INTERVIEWED ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD061530 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has highly appreciated the Soviet Union's contribution to activities of the United Nations Organization in strengthening peace and international security, in developing cooperation between states.

Talking to the TASS correspondent in connection with his official visit due to begin in Moscow on September 8, Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that the Soviet Union, as one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization, had always played a leading role in the work of the organization. "Participation of your country in the activities of the United Nations has been prompted by the desire to cooperate with other nations in the pursuit of the aims enshrined in the Charter."

"This attitude is reflected in the Soviet Union's participation in the activities of the Security Council," he said. "As you know, the Security Council has, over the last few months, dealt with a number of dangerous crises whose repercussions are being felt throughout the world."

In this regard, I have taken due note of the Soviet Union's interest in ways and means to strengthen the political role of the Security Council, the USSR's constructive and responsible posture throughout the deliberations of that important organ.

Characterizing the Soviet Union's peace proposals, that were submitted to the United Nations, specifically at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, Javier Perez de Cuellar said: "Reacting to only those I consider most significant I would in the first place refer to the solemn declaration from President Brezhnev that the USSR was assuming an unequivocal obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

That obligation, said the U.N. secretary general, indicates a broadening of the previous Soviet position, and, to use some of the words of your president, if all nuclear-weapon-states were to make such a pledge and were to adhere thereto, "this would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons altogether".

I attach great importance to the talks between the USSR and the USA on strategic arms limitation and reduction, and in that connection I regard as important the proposal of the Soviet Union at the second special session that the two sides should freeze the strategic arms race quantitatively and that their modernization be limited to the extent possible. Such a limitation would be greatly served by the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, which is also a point clearly made by the Soviet Union at the special session.

It is, in my view, of great importance, said Javier Perez de Cuellar, to take early steps to reduce as much as possible the risk of an outbreak of an armed conflict in Europe where the concentration of weapons, conventional and nuclear, is particularly high. The various proposals for curbing the arms race, made by the Soviet Union, and particularly those regarding the gradual reduction and even the total renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons targetted on the European area, merit the most serious consideration.

As was emphasized by the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the second special session, the Soviet Union believes that a nuclear disarmament programme should be adopted and implemented stage by stage, and now agrees that one of its initial stages could be the cessation of production of fissionable materials for manufacturing various types of nuclear weapons.

"I take great interest in that statement. In my view, the cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons use, particularly if combined with the comprehensive test ban, could be a decisive step towards halting the nuclear arms race." In this regard I also appreciate the announcement that your government is agreeable to placing a part of its peaceful nuclear installations under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The U.N. secretary general also viewed as constructive the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude a convention on prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and destruction of those weapons. He took note with great interest of the provisions contained therein with regard to verification. "I believe that this initiative demonstrates that if there is good will on the part of all those involved in the negotiations, it should be possible to find acceptable solutions to problems that have for so long formed the subject of discussions on this question."

Touching upon the question of the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that outer space should not become a theater of military operations. "I am pleased that the Soviet Union agrees that a treaty to this effect should be concluded," he noted.

As was noted by Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Organization plays an important role in nuclear disarmament and reducing the risk of a nuclear conflict.

In the first place, the United Nations provides a unique forum for deliberations in which all nations have an opportunity to state their case. Although the nuclear arms race primarily involves the major powers, it potentially affects all because a nuclear war would leave not a single state unharmed. Therefore, all nations have an interest in seeing that the risks of such a war are reduced. The United Nations provides a framework for the international instruments for the limitation and reduction of armaments. In this respect countries might make better use of the United Nations than they have so far.

BOGACHOV COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS PROPOSALS

LD031754 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 3 Sep 82

["For the Feeling of Reality at Negotiations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachov writes:

Those in the United States who like acute sensations once arranged car competitions "to see the weaker side". Two cars pushed at a great speed towards each other by a narrow road. The driver who was the first to turn aside was considered the loser. Most frequently there was no winner at all in those competitions, since both contestants went either to the hospital, or cemetery.

Involuntarily one develops the impression that the U.S. administration is not against inviting the population of the whole world to take part in a giant contest, based on the principles of that old American entertainment.

Reagan began his presidency with declarations that negotiations with the USSR on reduction of armaments would become possible only after the United States attains military superiority. But in the face of the consistent and firm policy of the Soviet Union in questions of war and peace and under the pressure of the anti-war movement Washington was compelled to resort to peaceable rhetorics. The White House even agreed to negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Unfortunately, one has to note that Washington does not display due readiness for attainment of agreements, based on the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides.

At negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which began in Geneva in Autumn last year, the U.S. delegation did not depart by an inch from Reagan's so-called "zero option" which envisages unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. American officials admit that the U.S. delegation at the negotiations have no "reserve position", apart from the notorious "zero option".

Having begun under the pressure of the world public opinion a dialogue with the Soviet Union on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, the U.S. administration put forward the proposal that the number of warheads at Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles is to be reduced by 50-60 per cent and a greater part of the missiles themselves be liquidated. But those proposals of the United States practically do not envisage any reductions of American strategic forces.

The United States refused to discuss the Soviet proposals on the freezing of strategic armaments of both countries for a period of negotiations quantitatively with the utmost restriction of their modernization. Adoption of those proposals would be the most realistic first step towards success of the negotiations.

American leaders overtly declare that they will brush aside any achieved accords on limitation of the arms race, if these agreements stand in the way of implementation of their programs of creation of first strike systems -- "MX", "Trident-2", "Pershing-2" and other missiles.

As was noted by the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, America's concrete stand at the Geneva negotiations makes one to suspect that these are not so much sincere proposals on reduction of armaments, as "a screen", which covers up attempts to attain nuclear superiority. It is difficult not to agree with this conclusion.

The peoples of the world have the right to expect the feeling of reality to prevail in the United States and that the United States will conduct negotiations on curbing the arms race with due account for the legitimate interests of both sides. The most important problems of Soviet-American relations are waiting for their solution in the interests of peace on our planet.

U.S. TRIES TO 'WRECK' PACT ON ARMS RACE IN SPACE

LD070712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Report by Geneva correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee is closing at the Geneva Palace of Nations. A wide range of issues were discussed, first and foremost problems of nuclear disarmament and the prohibition of chemical weapons and nuclear tests. At the constant center of attention of the participants in the Geneva forum were the latest Soviet peace proposals and initiatives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

During the plenary session the question rose more than once of the need to immediately avert an arms race in space. This is not accidental. The Pentagon's intention to view space as a potential battlefield arouses justified alarm among the overwhelming majority of the states represented in the committee. Thus, the French representative, in particular, emphasized the importance of achieving an accord as quickly as possible on the impermissibility of turning space into a point of departure for acts of aggression. In virtually all the speeches, high appraisal was made of the indefatigable efforts by the Soviet Union, which is fighting to avert an arms race in space, to ensure that space will always be an arena of peaceful cooperation and that the boundless stretches of space will be free of any types of weapons. A draft for such a treaty was presented by the Soviet delegation for the examination of the committee.

The way the debate went, however, shows that the U.S. delegation intends to wreck a constructive solution to this problem as well. The position of the U.S. delegation, which actually was an isolated one, is meeting with sharp condemnation by the majority of the participants in the session.

DMITRIYEV ON U.S. LAUNCH-UNDER-ATTACK STRATEGY

LD050606 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Launch-under-attack is a nuclear war strategy that is to many thinkers an anathema ranking not far behind the pre-emptive war. Of late it has been much discussed by the United States' prominent military and political figures. We now bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

In recent months a number of important defense policy reports in the United States have explained launch-under-attack as firing some nuclear missiles after getting a reliable electronic warning that enemy missiles are on their way. By enemy missiles the report meant Soviet missiles. But earlier this year the Soviet Union pledged at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament never to be the first to use nuclear arms. Its appeal to the United States and other nuclear powers to give a similar pledge has been dismissed. Both Pentagon and NATO leaders have said they firmly believe in the first use of nuclear weapons.

So if not the Soviet Union but the United States and NATO believe in the first use, whose missiles are going to be launched against the United States? Any why are Pentagon officials so carried away by the launch-under-attack theory?

This question is all the more relevant since in the past faulty American computers sounded dozens of alerts. However, their warnings of a coming missile attack against the United States were a mistake. The world could (?pay very) dearly if by (?that time) the Pentagon had adopted launch-under-attack as an official doctrine.

Now back to the question: Why work on this doctrine at a time when the Soviet Union has rejected the first use of nuclear arms? Like any of the previous military doctrines in the United States, launch-under-attack combines preparations for war and anti-Soviet propaganda. By attributing to the Soviet Union the intentions of the Pentagon, the administration and the military not only keep alive the fable of the Soviet threat, but also prepare for a first strike.

According to a 5-year plan known as the defense (?guidance), the Reagan administration gets ready to prevail in a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union, and the best way to justify war preparations is to say that despite its no-first-use pledge, it is the Soviet Union that is going to attack the United States first. Therefore, the United States must have a potential not only to respond in kind, but to win.

Launch-under-attack also provides for such a state of combat readiness of strategic missiles that can be comparable with a permanent national military alert. It's like having one foot in peacetime and one foot in wartime. How can there be any political thaw in such a climate? Can there exist such a level of trust in this atmosphere that could lead to an arms control agreement, let alone arms reduction?

Launch-under-attack is a hair trigger. Commenting on the launch-under-attack doctrine, Fred Ikle, now an under secretary of defense for policy, has said the following: If any witness should come here and tell you that a totally reliable and safe launch-on-warning posture can be designed and implemented, that man is a fool.

Now what is the name for those who hope to prevail in a prolonged nuclear war they are getting prepared for? Maniacs.

U.S. CONTINUES BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

LD070852 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 7 TASS -- The tallest structure at the United States Fort Detrick military base in Maryland is a seven-floor red brick building with closely boarded-up windows where for many years work has been done on the development of biological weapons with the use of bacteria and viruses of the most dangerous diseases, including anthrax, rabbit fever and botulism. This building is a reminder of those times when Fort Detrick was the United States centre of preparation for biological warfare.

On April tenth, 1972, a convention was signed in Moscow, London and Washington banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and providing for their destruction. Washington's attitude to the convention, which was also signed by the United States, is revealed by another building -- a two-floor laboratory of the United States Army also located at Fort Detrick base. The annual budget of the laboratory is 18 million dollars. Medical defence research in the sphere of biochemical warfare is conducted there. 200 military and 300 civilians work at the laboratory.

Specialists point out that as far as biological weapons are concerned there is practically no difference between "defensive" and "offensive" research. This has been specifically confirmed in an ASSOCIATED PRESS interview by the head of the medical research institute of the United States Army in the field of contagious diseases, Colonel Richard Barquist. Thus preparations are under way for biological warfare under the disguise of "defence" work.

Evidence of Washington's preparedness to launch the mass production of weapons, banned by the convention, at any moment is a huge tank standing 100 metres away of the seven-floor building.

This silver coloured tank with a capacity of one million litres was built for the mass production of bacteria and viruses of contagious diseases.

After the signing of the convention the tank remained intact. It was included in the national register of historic buildings. At present around it another "medical building" is going up.

The buildings in Fort Detrick and the work done in them is evidence of Washington's readiness at any moment to flout the international convention.

FORMER U.S. ADMIRALS ON NAVAL CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD031906 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS -- The U.S. Navy is preparing for chemical and bacteriological warfare on the sea. Writing in the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES today, retired Admirals Elmo Zumwalt and W. Bagley point out that possibilities of chemical warfare on the sea by U.S. Navy sharply increase after the appearance of binary ammunition. Binary ammunition ensures great safety in deploying chemical toxic agents on warships, specifically on aircraft carriers.

According to the admirals, the U.S. Navy has lately sharply built up preparations for military actions in conditions of chemical and bacteriological warfare. Crews of warships were provided with gas masks, and the fleet is now purchasing additional sets of gas masks and protective clothing. Special equipment is installed aboard ships to detect chemical toxic agents and their components. Special water-proof premises are being equipped on new ships to protect the crews from chemical and bacteriological weapons.

UK LABOR LEADER ON RENUNCIATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS

LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] London September 4 TASS -- Ensuring peace is the most urgent issue of our times, said Michael Foot, leader of the British Labour Party. Addressing an anti-war meeting in Bristol, he stressed that the Labourites intend to seek renunciation by Britain of its nuclear weapons.

Ridding Britain from cruise missiles is not only an important point of the election programme of the Labourites. Refusal to deploy on our soil a new generation of nuclear weapons is one of the steps, which the next Labour government will be ready to take in order to eliminate the nuclear threat in the world.

We do not believe that the deployment of cruise missiles can be substantiated from the moral, military or political viewpoint, Michael Foot stressed.

The Labour Party leader pointed out that the claims of the USA about the alleged military "superiority" of the USSR over the USA are untrue. On the basis of such claims decisions were taken to create huge nuclear arsenals, and precious time, which is so badly needed for strengthening peace, was wasted.

Michael Foot has condemned the Pentagon's plans to wage a "protracted victorious" war. The hopes to win in a nuclear war are madness, he said.

Britain's defence policy must not be based on nuclear weapons, Michael Foot went on to note. The country should renounce the so-called "independent nuclear deterrent," the expensive plans for equipping the British submarine fleet with Trident missiles.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 5 Sep 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, international affairs journalist Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and all-union radio foreign affairs commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrade radio listeners! An utterly tragic date, one we all remember, that of the start of World War II, was marked this week. In all countries and on all continents this day was marked as an international day of peace, a day of active struggle for peace. Naturally, as they remembered the past, people thought first and foremost about today, about the present. A meeting of physicists from Eastern and Western countries took place recently in Sicily. Specialists there came to the unanimous opinion that in the event of a nuclear war between the United States and the USSR the number of casualties would be between 500 million and 1.5 billion killed.

This understanding of the fact that a new military disaster would have unprecedented consequences, even compared with all those horrors which mankind experienced during World War II, serves as a very powerful stimulus, as a powerful incentive force, for stepping up activities in the struggle for peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are in the vanguard of this struggle, and this was reaffirmed in a very vivid and convincing manner by the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states that took place in the Crimea in August. The firm and consistent course of the socialist countries toward strengthening international security, curbing the arms race and reducing the threat of military and political crises and of a new world war was confirmed convincingly and brilliantly during these meetings.

[Bovin] But here it is not just a question of reasserting these things, although that is very important; the fact is that the international situation is unusually fluid. New manifestations and new processes are taking place, new complicated situations are arising, and so these meetings are all the more important for making it possible to collate and put together policy, to work out new tactical plans, so to speak, which will correspond to the new situation, and to improve and perfect the agreement and coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of socialism. Herein lies the direct, practical political usefulness of those meetings which you have just been discussing.

Middle East Situation

[Levin] So it is not by chance that considerable time at these meetings was taken up by the problems of the Near East which, as a result of the brazen Israeli aggression against Lebanon, have deteriorated sharply, and although military operations in Lebanon have come to an end now...

[Bovin interrupts] Effectively come to an end.

[Levin continues] ... and although the Palestinians have left west Beirut, the situation has certainly not become any less tense. On the contrary it is fraught with some very serious dangers.

[Kobysh] In the first place it is dangerous and in the second place, unfortunately, the Israeli aggression is continuing, meaning land is occupied, and acts of violence are being carried out. Of course in this connection the question comes up: What happens next?

[Bovin] Yes, because one cannot now rule out the possiblity that Israel will go further, since there are still Palestinian detachments still further to the north, and the Syrians in the east. To judge by what they are saying in Tel Aviv, I repeat, one cannot rule out the possibility of the Israelis' deciding on another such adventure in Lebanon, although for the time being things are -- well, so to speak -- more or less quiet.

[Kobysh] Well, if you compare this with the carnage taking place in Lebanon recently...

[Bovin interrupts] Of course, it's all relative.

[Kobysh continues] ... and the genocide being committed there, this tranquility is very relative. But one way or another the situation is not simply an alarming, abnormal one, it is a very dangerous one -- dangerous in several ways. To a certain extent this danger is seen now in Washington.

[Bovin] Of course, because while Washington without doubt is backing Tel Aviv -- this is the effective basis of the strategic relations which make it possible for Tel Aviv to do all these things -- nevertheless the strategic interests of the Americans at present are wider than, say, the interests of the Israelis, and here something objective is coming into being, some roughness, so to speak, some real conflict.

[Kobysh] Because their interests are not symmetrical.

[Bovin] Yes, unquestionably.

[Kobysh] The interests of Israel are one thing. The interests of the United States are something else. The interests of West Europe and Japan are something else again. They are all equal. And, of course, this creates a very quaint situation.

[Levin] Incidentally, THE WASHINGTON POST recently published a very lengthy article saying that virtually all the U.S. ambassadors in Arab countries reported to the State Department that Israel's aggression against Lebanon had intensified anti-American sentiments in those countries. The United States could not ignore that fact.

Reagan Speech 1 September

[Bovin] Incidentally, that speech by Reagan, which our listeners already know about, of course....

[Kobysh interrupts] He made it on 1 September.

[Bovin continues] ... Yes, on 1 September, about the Near East, to a certain extent -- to a considerable extent, in fact -- was an attempt to respond to these sentiments, to revise, so to speak, U.S. policy. It was partly an attempt to actually revise it and partly -- well, there may be a large element of demagoguery here....

[Kobysh interrupts] ... to justify it.

[Bovin continues] Yes, to justify it to public opinion, in Arab countries, first and foremost. For example, he spoke about a new U.S. policy. He spoke about the need to display new realism. He spoke about the need to make a new start. (?He went so far as to say that one) must begin from scratch, as they say, although he also said that Camp David remains the sole basis for talks. However, I would like to say the following: Generally speaking, in this speech by the President there is a glimmer of understanding for certain realities taking place there. For example, I will now read a small passage. He, Reagan, says that the war in Lebanon demonstrated many things, but two of its consequences are crucial to the process of establishing peace. Here are those two things: First, Reagan says, there is the fact that the military losses suffered by the PLO have not weakened the aspiration of the Palestinian people for a just satisfaction of their claims.

[Levin] In other words, this is a recognition of the courage of the Palestinians.

[Bovin] And even of the fact that they gained a....

[Levin interrupts] ... that they have not really been defeated.

[Kobysh] Nevertheless, there is something rather frightening and absolutely blasphemous in this speech.

[Bovin] Unquestionably.

[Kobysh] This is where the U.S. President says that events in Lebanon -- the war, the genocide -- have created favorable conditions for a settlement to the explosive Near East situation. In other words, 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinians had to be killed, 800,000 inhabitants of Lebanon had to be left homeless and a third of the country had to be destroyed in order to create opportunities for a settlement in this region. I am sorry, but with an approach like that nothing whatsoever can be solved without deaths, violence and murders.

[Bovin] Let us return to what I was saying. First, Reagan said that the Palestinians retain their aspirations for satisfaction of their interests. Second, Reagan said that armed force cannot secure a just and lasting peace for Israel and its neighbors. In general this is also quite a revealing acknowledgement.

[Kobysh] Unfortunately, it has inspired no serious conceptual changes in U.S. policy in this region.

[Bovin] There have been some, but whether or not they are conceptual is disputable. But it is revealing, for example, that the Reagan administration has said for the first time that it is against new Jewish settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Carter did say this, but this is the first time it has been said under Reagan, as far as I am aware. However, in the rest of the speech the new start about which he spoke leads to the old ending. This is because if you take Reagan's final arguments, so to speak -- after all, this entire conflict centers on the formation of an independent Palestinian state. [sentence as heard] That is where the heart of all the problems lies. And what did Reagan say about this: I will now read another passage from his speech. He says the following, for example: The United States will not support the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip. That is one thing leading to what is really the old ending.

But this is followed by something very unpleasant for Israel, because Reagan says the following: In exactly the same way we will not support annexation and permanent control by Israel of that territory.

[Bovin] And so the problem arises. If it is "no" to the annexation by Israel and if it is "no" to the creation of a Palestine state, then what: The United States is firmly convinced that self-rule for Palestinians living on the West Bank and in Gaza is in the framework of an association with Jordan. That is, so to speak, what the Americans are bringing things to.

[Kobysh] This is a departure from the settlement of what you called the main key question, of creating a Palestinian state.

[Bovin] Yes, yes; undoubtedly, undoubtedly.

[Kobysh] But, by the way, think about this problem. The United States in 1947 voted for the UN resolution which (?entailed) the creation of two states in that region, the Jewish state which called itself Israel and the Palestinian state. This means, reasoning logically, that by refusing the Palestinians the right to self-rule today, the United States, undermining this resolution, is hypothetically refusing Israel itself the right to exist, following this logic.

What is the result? The Arabs in their turn can demand of Israel that it turn from a state into an autonomous formation, such as is being offered to the Palestinians, and so on. In other words, many such very tricky questions arise here.

[Bovin] But in any case in Israel itself this speech by Reagan brought virtual shock. Begin was indignant and said all kind of things. However, the main point is that what Begin read in it is that America does not support the annexation of the West Bank. I am not very convinced, to be honest, that the Americans' viewpoint is 100 percent firm, because anything could change.

[Kobysh] But there is here a large element of playacting.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Kobysh] There is a prepared scenario, and there are preassigned roles, but if one is to speak about the heart of the matter, then what the United States has set out to do, strictly speaking, is to tell Israel that it must no longer seize any territory. Well, it is just the same as saying to a robber: Please, we beg you, you have robbed and raped and killed but do not do this any more, and then perhaps we can come to some agreement. What kind of formulation is this?

[Levin] I remember a Krylov tale in which the wolf is told to take his share of the sheep but not to touch a hair of their heads thereafter.

[Bovin] In general, we are to be faced with a whole period of animated debates; the more so since in the near future there is the prospect of a meeting of the heads of Arab states in Fes. But the clear conclusion, in my opinion, is that this new start by the Americans does not lead to the solving of the Near East conflict.

[Kobysh] Reagan very ostentatiously completes his speech with remarks about the unexploited possibilities in the Near East, as if it were an invitation to all interested parties to a dance; or to some new dialogue, talk, and so on. Well, if it is sincere, if it is so, then the American administration will always find a response from our side, because this is, as we have often said, a worrisome problem, a dangerous one, in the full sense of that word.

U.S. Differences With Allies

[Levin] The world is encountering many problems and unfortunately not only in the Near East. Thus, all states, literally all states, are faced with the very important question of making their contribution to the cause of detente.

At the Crimea meetings, at the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states, it was noted that the development of the international situation in many ways depends on how relations take shape between European states belonging to different social systems. Europe became the cradle of detente and it can give this process a new, strong and steady impulse. And it must be said that Western Europe in general -- and I think we can state this fact -- is displaying the aspiration toward a development of dialogue, a development of detente.

If very sharp contradictions have now arisen between the United States and West European states, then of course these contradictions, which have ostensibly deteriorated into a conflict on account of the gas-for-pipes agreement, in my view are only a symptom of a more serious and deeper illness which I would call a crisis of political and economic relations between the United States and Western Europe.

[Bovin] Moreover, this conclusion is admitted by the Americans and Europeans themselves. For example the FRG newspaper HANDELSBLATT, the newspaper of trade and economic circles, wrote the following not long ago: What at first seemed a harmless diplomatic quarrel has grown into one of the most sorry crises of the Western alliance since the day it was formed.

And it goes on to say that Washington has turned to making threats but has not managed to frighten London, Rome, Paris or Bonn and the newspaper draws the conclusion that U.S. President Reagan has suffered a political defeat. This is how many people in Western Europe regard the situation, although it's not all over yet, one could say, because the Americans have already applied real sanctions or are trying to apply them -- for example, against two French firms, Dresser France and Creusot-Loire. There is a concept known as a deprivation of rights order, which means that because these firms have started to dispatch turbines to us despite the American sanctions, the Americans have placed a ban on the sale of any American manufactures and services to these firms.

And now a similar situation is arising in Britain, because this week the firm of John Brown in Glasgow completed loading of six turbines onto one of our ships. And so the question arises: Will the Americans apply the same sanctions against this firm too? There are rumors that Shultz and the secretary for commerce, Baldrige, have been trying to persuade Reagan to minimize these sanctions -- that is to say, only to ban the shipment of equipment connected with the oil and gas extraction industries but not to ban all U.S. manufactured goods and services.

[Kobysh] You are right, of course, Viktor Nikolayevich. This story itself extends far beyond the framework of economics. It is pure politics, and very serious politics. Here one can see very clearly differences in approach to many very important events that are taking place presently in the world.

Take the word "detente," for example. It is interpreted in different ways. It is not always understood correctly, not only in the United States but in Western Europe. However, Western Europe is striving toward detente to a considerably greater degree than the United States for a whole number of objective reasons.

For many West European countries, for all of them in fact, detente means life, and they have already understood and realized this. In addition, there is the economic struggle, so to speak, the economic contradictions. It is not simply a struggle for an advantageous contract with the Soviet Union, it is a struggle, a fierce and bitter struggle, between economic competitors; Western Europe and Japan are squeezing the United States now, in many directions. It is well known that many industries in the United States are falling behind in technology, in the rate of development and also in the growth of labor productivity. By imposing military spending and by attempting to cut economic links between Western Europe and Japan, on the one hand, and the socialist world, on the other, some wise men in America, creators of American policy, are pursuing the rather insidious aim of simply undermining the potential of their competitors. And this, too, is understood in Western Europe, and it does not add to their mutual warmth of feeling and mutual understanding.

Missiles in Europe

[Levin] Vitaliy Ivanovich, I would like to come back to one hypothesis you put forward, that very sharp differences between the United States and West Europe have now arisen around the missile problem, insofar as the West Eurpeans do not want to be nuclear hostages of the United States. At the conference of physicists on Sicily that I have already mentioned figures were given according to which 170 million peaceful inhabitants would be killed and 150 million people would be injured in Europe in the event of nuclear war being unleashed there. In round figures this is 2/3 of all Europeans.

Of course this, too, is an element in policy, a very important element, the more so as Europeans see -- and they cannot fail to see -- that the Soviet Union takes a very clear, precise and consistent position on this very acute problem which concerns it a great deal.

This position was once again confirmed recently in the replies given by Comrade Ustinov, our defense minister, to questions put by a TASS correspondent in which it was stated directly that the Soviet proposals open up real possibilities for a considerable reduction in armaments, and that our country confirms its willingness to free Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Moreover, in West Germany at the moment the internal political situation is sufficiently acute and the missile problem is also of some importance there in the present situation....

[Bovin interrupting] I want to add to this that the closer we get to 1983, the closer the time comes that has been fixed for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe -- this will be seen all the more sharply. Although a year ago this was still some kind of plan, and one relatively far off, now there is just a year left before the decision comes to a head: whether to install them or not. Then all these problems will become even more acute, and so far it is not at all clear what position will be taken by the Social Democratic Party congress in Germany on the eve of these events. This, too, is an enormous unknown quantity.

[Levin] But at the same time it is already being said in West Germany that one thing is beyond doubt, that the Social Democrats will not stand as a "missile" party. In other words they have already decided that their position will be flexible, although they are very much hoping that there will be results.

Incidentally, there is another unique feature of the present situation. When the Europeans say that they are counting on success at the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, they warn that the Americans will be to blame if there is no success. They are very much aware of this.

[Bovin] Not all of course, not all. Many bourgeois politicians are in fact on the U.S. side. But of course the sentiments about which you spoke also exist.

[Kobysh] Nevertheless, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, you will agree that a new situation has arisen when this antimissile movement, or the antiwar movement, since the antimissile movement is perhaps a completely new phenomenon, is now joined by forces which previously stood aside from this movement or were completely opposed to it.

[Bovin] Yes, of course. The framework has expanded.

[Kobysh] The framework has expanded extraordinarily. This movement has not embraced all sections of the population. In Britain pickets at places which have already been designated for the deployment of U.S. missiles are now manned by ladies in elegant attire who belong to the best aristocratic families, by retired generals, and so forth. Everybody has sensed the same threat. This is a new phenomenon, a very interesting one, which of course hinders the United States greatly in the implementation of these plans. However, I totally agree with you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich. One should not underestimate the activities of those forces which play the role of allies to the Pentagon and the White House.

[Bovin] They will also become more active.

[Kobysh] They will also become more active.

[Bovin] As the time approaches.

U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks

[Kobysh] They are using different ploys, including various disclosures, so to speak, about the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, great progress has not been made at these talks. Certain circles in both the United States and Western America [as heard] are trying to suggest that because the talks are in progress, there is no reason to be worried. In other words, they clearly want to lull public opinion.

[Bovin] So long as Reagan sticks to his zero option -- if you will pardon the expression -- there will of course be no progress whatsoever. A reasonable compromise has to be sought which takes account of the interests of both the Soviet Union and the Americans.

[Kobysh] Unfortunately, if we tell the whole truth, many people in West Europe, and more so in the United States, are still confused. For some... [Levin interrupts] by the wording... [Kobysh continues] ...by the wording. Some of them do not know what it amounts to. They do not know that this is a zero option for the Soviet Union alone.

This is being presented as a scheme under which there will be no missiles at all, on either side. All this -- so to speak -- information has already been published and discussed many times. Many people are captivated by the slogan "no missiles at all," which is very catchy, very attractive. Nobody tells them that the Americans will keep all their missiles. Generally speaking this does not, of course, help matters, it hinders them.

[Levin] The Soviet Union alone is offering a genuine zero option by advocating the elimination of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

All these problems -- we have touched on only a few of them, of course -- have been reflected in the conflict which has now flared up between the United States and West Europe over the "gas for pipes" agreement. I think that the last word on this is yet far from having been spoken.

12th CPC Congress

Another event took place, or rather began last week since initial calculations indicate that this event should end on 9-10 September: the 12th CPC Congress.

[Bovin] This is, of course, a major event in the life of China, because a mass of very complex and contradictory processes have taken place and developed in China since the 11th congress. There has been a very acute political struggle over Mao Zedong's legacy and the problems which have been left behind. The congress somehow has to take stock of this struggle. On the very opening day of the congress the PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article in which it described the situation prevailing between the 11th and 12th congresses in the following manner: The party was faced with hundreds of tasks. The country was inundated with complex problems. Truth and falsehood were turned upside down. Masses of problems accumulated. How many people said then that this knot cannot be cut. In theory, continuing chaos.

It is interesting, by the way, that perhaps for the first time political accusations are being levelled in this quite frank manner against Hua Guofeng, who was at that time initiating the whole transitional period. The same newspaper says that Hua Guofeng pursued a policy of "two everythings." Do you know what the policy of the "two everythings" is? Everything that Chairman Mao said must not be changed, and everything that Chairman Mao did not say must not be done. Now, thank goodness, the Chinese appear to have started retreating from these "two everythings," and are beginning to do some things that Chairman Mao did not say. In some things they have departed from the so-called orthodox Maoist thoughts, in other things they have not yet departed from them. In the sphere of Chinese domestic policy, the congress should consolidate this policy overall, this policy of going back even to a certain extent to the concepts of the Eighth CPC Congress, to common sense; it should consolidate the policy personified by Deng Xiaoping and the present key figures.

For the moment, however, it is difficult to say how things will go in practice. The focus of the congress is the problem of modernization, and discussion on this subject is continuing. Generally, we all know the difficulties and the problems, which are partly and in large measure connected with some of Mao Zedong's quite absurd directives, and partly with the country's enormous degree of backwardness.

[Kobysh] In any event, certain processes are under way which we have every ground for observing very closely. And, of course, we are particularly interested in matters concerning Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Bovin] And foreign political relations as a whole.

[Kobysh] Regrettably, in this area -- and this has to be stated frankly once again, comrades -- in this area, of course, nothing has changed yet, although in his report Hu Yaobang, the party chairman, noted that the five principles of peaceful coexistence remain the basis of China's foreign policy, and he declared that China would under no circumstances strive for hegemony.

[Bovin] But they have always said that. They have always said that, but I should like to say that this anti-Soviet policy which Beijing has hitherto been pursuing -- well, Beijing should perhaps finally ponder whether it corresponds to China's national interests.

[Kobysh] And they should ponder whose interests it does correspond to.

[Bovin] Taking the political reality, the upshot so far is that this anti-Soviet policy of Beijing has, above all, been in line with the interests of world imperialism, the interests of the Americans. It has been playing into their hands. And, I repeat, it would altogether be a good thing if Beijing pondered this.

[Kobysh] In any event, it is of course worth saying once again that our position remains what it was. It was formulated in Tashkent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We are in favor of a normalization of our relations. We do not believe that there is anything dividing us which needs to hinder such a normalization. This would be in the interests of the Chinese people and the Soviet people, and the whole socialist community, as well as the cause of peace throughout the world. This is our firmly-held position.

[Levin] This position is characteristic of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and it also found a very clear reflection in the Crimea meetings held in August. Let us recall once again that the purpose of these meetings was to strengthen the community of socialist states both economically and politically, their joint work for the good of the peoples of the socialist countries, for the sake of consolidating peace.

Since our time is up, it only remains for us to wish you all the best, comrades. Thank you for your attention.

DEVELOPMENT OF PIPELINE PUMPING UNITS REPORTED

Reliability Proven

LD061020 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The first stage of the exploitation trials of a powerful gas-pumping unit for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk pipe-line has been completed.

"The capacity of the unit has been increased considerably", a PRAVDA correspondent was told by M. Pashchenko, designing engineer from the special design bureau which develops air and gas turbo-refrigeration equipment. "It is capable of pumping twice as much gas per day as the united which electric drive assembled at the neighbouring compressor station of the Urengoy-Petrovsk pipe-line. [sentence as received] High degree of compression is ensured by a pump of an original design. We had no such pumps before".

According to the correspondent, the unit manufactured at the machine-building plant in Sumiy (the Ukraine) deserves very high appraisal.

"The equipment produced by this plant has already proved its reliability during the construction of the helium plant in Orenburg. U.S. firms then tried to impose upon us extremely unfavourable contract terms. We had to turn down the deal. Machine builders managed to manufacture highly effective equipment which was in no way inferior to the imported one. Now they have again upheld high reputation of Soviet machine building," he wrote.

Increased Capacity

LD031220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Sep (TASS) -- Assembly of the first serial gas-pumping unit with a capacity of 25 megawatts has begun at the Leningrad Nevskiy Zavod association. Dozens of compressor stations on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline will be fitted with these machines, a TASS correspondent was told by Gennadiy Velikanov, the firm's general director. Because of this the line will be able to transport a colossal amount of gas.

These units with an enhanced capacity will be capable of maintaining an atmosphere in the pipes of 76 atmospheres throughout the whole length of the line, whereas the majority of gas pipelines in the world are now built to withstand 55 atmospheres. The new units will ensure a considerable increase in pressure in the gas pipelines.

Velikanov noted that just one of these machines will replace 2-3 of the old units with a capacity of 10,000 megawatts [as received]. Thus the volume of assembly work at the compressor stations will be considerably reduced. The innovation confirmed its advantages during tests. The machine has already been switched on 500 times and demonstrated its true capacity, which exceeds 30 megawatts, stressed one of the heads of the Nevskiy Zavod.

All the latest machinebuilding enterprises of the Neva city have now embarked on production of this technology. This is the Leningrader's response to the embargo imposed by the U.S. administration on supplies of this equipment to the Soviet Union.

ITALY SHIPPING TURBINES FOR GAS PIPELINE

LD040736 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] According to reports from the Italian city of Livorno, work has begun in its port to load two turbines aboard the freighter Dubrovnik. The turbines have been manufactured by the Nuovo Pignone company under its contract for the project to pipe Siberian gas to West Europe.

In addition to the turbines, the firm is also to supply compressors for the project. Following France and Britain, Italy is the third country in Western Europe to announce it will honor its undertakings to manufacture and supply equipment to the Soviet Union. The equipment has been manufactured under American licenses despite a United States embargo. Washington is now bringing new pressure to bear on its West European partners in an effort to make them support its measures of discrimination.

Sanctions on Italian Company

LD050922 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The American administration has announced the introduction of sanctions with regard to the Italian company Nuovo Pignone for violating the United States' ban on the delivery of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. On Saturday the company shipped two turbines as the first consignment of the equipment it has undertaken to deliver to the Soviet Union. In a bid to hold up the construction of the gas pipeline, Washington openly interferes in the affairs of the West European countries.

PYM COMMENTS ON BRITISH EQUIPMENT FOR PIPELINE

LD031156 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] London, Sep 3, TASS -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, speaking on the television, stressed again that Britain will supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. He said the contract was concluded on the basis of good will and should be carried out. Pym said that the U.S. action in banning the supply of equipment was taken without any consultations with its allies.

PIPELINE CONTRACTOR ON FRG NEED FOR SIBERIAN GAS

LD070338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] In Moscow at the center of international trade there was a scientific-technical symposium conducted by the West German firm Mannesmann. Our correspondent Vladimir Savchenko reports:

These meetings of West German and Soviet specialists take place regularly, alternately in Duesseldorf and Moscow. This time the symposium was dedicated to the problems of production and use of large-diameter pipes for oil and gas pipelines. It is well known that the Mannesmann firm is actively participating in the realization of the gas-for-pipes project. This year it received a Soviet order for 1.2 million tons of pipes, and of course I asked the director, Klaus (German), to tell us about the participation of the firm in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

[(German) in German with superimposed Russian translation] We have always persistently advocated freedom of world trade without any sanctions and limitations, says Klaus (German). After all, the development of economic links between states enables better mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among peoples. This principle is also being followed by us through our participation in the realization of the gas-for-pipes project.

The Mannesmann division producing pipes is keeping to the exact schedule of supplying them to the USSR. Specialists from another Mannesmann division, jointly with Soviet engineers, are participating in the development of the gas pipeline. We have accepted the responsibility for equipping compressor stations. We are sure that this contract will be fulfilled.

As for the gas pipeline project as a whole, we value it very highly. The FRG needs Soviet gas. Buying gas and participating in the construction of the gas pipeline we are receiving various Soviet orders which ensure the employment of [passage indistinct].

NATO NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN, FORCE STRENGTH CITED

LD061618 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, Sep 6, TASS — Vast areas from the Atlantic to the Baltic Sea have become the scene of NATO's major naval manoeuvres Northern Wedding which have begun today. They are a component of the large-scale NATO exercises Autumn Forge-82 and involve the forces of ten NATO countries, including 25,000 officers and men, 250 planes, and 160 ships, including aircraft carriers. Although France is not a member of NATO's military wing, French ships take part in exercises to improve cooperation in naval warfare.

Along with the naval manoeuvres, combined naval, land and sea force manoeuvres codenamed Bold Guard are being carried out in Denmark and in the northern areas of West Germany.

The armaments of the forces involved in the Bold Guard manoeuvres include more than 1,500 tanks and armoured personnel carriers, 250 planes and about 150 ships.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WESTERN ANTITANK WEAPONRY

PM021341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by candidate of technical sciences Engr-Lt Col N. Grishin: "Combat Crews -- Behind Armor"]

[Text] At the end of the fifties, when antitank guided missiles began appearing in the arsenals of foreign armies, the opinion emerged that in the age-old "armor or shell" dispute "armor" would finally give way to "shell." Indeed, numerous tests and practice firings showed that the likelihood of missiles hitting a tank stood at 70-75 percent. And that was with the use of manual wire guidance, when the operator-controller has to simultaneously track the moving tank and the flying missile and direct it to the target.

With the emergence of antitank missiles with a semiautomatic guidance system, their advantage over "armor" increased. According to a report in the magazine WEHRTECHNIK, during test launches against moving and stationary targets 80-85 and even 90 percent of the missiles hit the target. Foreign specialists emphasized the "advantageousness" of using the new type of weapon. Pointing out that a second-generation antitank guided missile costs $8,000-15,000, while the tank it destroys costs approximately $1 million.

The production of the new antitank missiles grew rapidly. During the October 1973 war in the Near East, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights became the testing ground for evaluating their efficiency, as the Western press pointed out. At the time the Israeli aggressors had in their possession a considerable number of American TOW missiles.

On evaluating the results of combat operations in the Near East military experts in Western countries also encountered different statistics. It turned out that artillery had put out of action considerably more tanks than antitank guided missiles had. The magazine MILITARY REVIEW pointed out that the missiles' likelihood of hitting a tank had not reached the expected level -- and this under conditions of a comparatively flat desert terrain, in which the tank is in the controller's field of vision during the missile's flight. What was the reason for the considerable drop in the effectiveness of antitank guided missiles under real combat conditions?

Foreign military specialists link this with the fact that antitank guided missile crews did not have armor protection, and therefore the psychological factor played a definite role. Unprotected against splinters and bullets, the controller could not track the target with the necessary accuracy throughout the missile's flight time.

Taking real combat experience into account, in the mid-seventies foreign military specialists began hurriedly seeking ways to protect heavy antitank guided missile launchers and combat crews. The FRG and U.S. armies decided to use existing armored cars. Already during the period 1978-1981 Bundeswehr tank-destroyer companies acquired more than 300 Jaguar-1 self-propelled tank destroyers armed with hot missiles (range of fire between 75 and 4,000 meters). To increase armor protection on the front part and sides of the body of self-propelled launchers they reinforced extra plates, and to provide the commander with an all-round view they set up a turret with observation instruments and a periscope instead of a hatch. The launcher has a four-man crew, an ammunition load of 20 antitank guided missiles and a practical rate of fire of up to 3 missiles a minute.

In the future it is proposed to equip the FRG ground forces with the Jaguar-2 self-propelled tank destroyer, which has been created on the basis of the Kanonenjagdpanzer 90-mm self-propelled antitank gun. It is proposed to use American TOW missiles on it.

In 1979-1981 the U.S. ground forces acquired 1,100 armored self-propelled tank destroyers, with 1,000 of them going to the American troops in Europe. The new M-901 launcher has been created on the basis of the M-113A1 series-produced amphibious tracked armored personnel carrier. A one-man closed full-revolving armored cupola has been placed on its roof. The body's armor protection has been reinforced.

An armored launcher with two TOW missiles, between which missile-tracking apparatus and a sight are located, is fixed to the upper part of the cupola. The M-901's crew consists of 4 or 5 men, and its full ammunition load is 12 antitank guided missiles.

As the magazine DEFENSE TODAY reported, the U.S. Army has ordered a further 892 M-901 self-propelled tank destroyers, and in all it intends to acquire 2,526 of these armored antitank facilities. Britain and France have created their own variants of such launchers.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September publishes on page 5 the text of a commentary on the Nonaligned Movement by Veniamin Shurygin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "An Influential Force of our Time." This article has been compared to the TASS English version published on page CC 3 under the heading "PRAVDA Views Nonaligned Movement, Origins, Tasks" and the following variations have been noted"

Second paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads:

From the moment of its foundation the Nonaligned Movement took on a clearly expressed anti-imperialist orientation and was a form of protest against the West's attempts to use neocolonialist methods to keep developing states within its sphere of political influence and in the clutches of economic bondage. This orientation of the movement was clearly defined at the latest, sixth conference, held in 1979 in the capital of Socialist Cuba. The desire for peace and the safeguarding of the people's security and for soical progress runs right through the documents of the nonaligned countries' conference. Being the influential...[adding passage, picking up line two]

PRAVDA adds the following passage at the end of the article:

"The development of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, which form an important element in the common front of the people's struggle for peace and freedom," L.I. Brezhnev said in his message of greetings in connection with the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in Delhi in February last year, "has been and remains the Soviet Union's principled stance."

LEGANTSOV VIEWS REAGAN LABOR DAY ADDRESS

LD042140 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Legantsov reports:

U.S. President Reagan in a radio broadcast on Saturday made an address to the Americans on the occasion of the Labour Day observed on September 6. He had to admit that on the eve of the holiday "too many" working people in the USA are jobless. As is known, the number of officially registered unemployed in the United States is 10.8 million. According to Reagan, unemployment in the United States' conditions leads to privations, uncertainty and a helpless feeling. At the same time, he made an attempt to whitewash the catastrophic situation in the sphere of employment, trying to console Americans with the fact that the number of people holding jobs now is still greater than in 1953 when the unemployment rate was less than 3 per cent.

The President tried again to justify the bankrupt economic programme of his administration that brought sufferings to tens of millions of Americans. He asserted that his programme will in the long run lead to the improvement of the state of things in the economy and to the creation of new jobs.

Reagan was also justifying his decision to veto the bill adopted by the Congress on additional 14.2 billion dollar appropriations for the current financial year by the striving to cut unnecessary spending. But the U.S. press emphasized many times that the main reason for the veto was a certain increase of the appropriations for social needs envisaged by the bill and a two billion dollar cut in the unproductive spending of the U.S. Department of Defense.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DENOUNCES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD040750 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The foreign policy of the present American administration is "an example of adventurism and shocking cynicism," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out today. "Its essence is confrontation against the world of real socialism, an attempt to torpedo detente, upset military balance with the Soviet Union, pursue a 'positions of strength' policy and ensure absolute American domination in the world through such methods. It is becoming increasingly obvious with every passing month that the Reagan administration has set itself not only by word of mouth, but also in action, the aim of ensuring for the USA an opportunity to force its will on their countries, and if Washington considers it advisable, to use with that aim any measures of coercion, including the most extremes ones. Nuclear war is thus elevated to the category of not just being possible, but of being even advisable under certain circumstances, and practical preparations for it are being carried out."

Foreign policy adventurism, the newspaper notes, has always been a source, in the final analysis, of the calamaties of millions of peoples who proved to be pawns in the ambitious designs of the powers that be. History knows quite a few examples of that.

A foreign policy, which is built, as the American leaders themselves say, on the unpredictability of the course of actions by the USA in some or other situations has in itself a destabilizing effect on the international situation, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to write. "The course for confrontation against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community creates such a political atmosphere in the world which contributes to the emergence and deepening of conflicts. Washington's actions contributed to their kindling, thus increasing the threat to the cause of universal peace. There are quite enough examples of that.

Already this year the world has witnessed the British-Argentine conflict in the Southern Atlantic, Israel's barbaric invasion of Lebanon, the fresh aggression launched by the Pretoria racist regime against Angola. There are also other seats of potential conflicts.

Washington's stake placed on great involvement in various regional conflicts, each of which is fraught with the threat of outgrowing into a serious international conflagration, has become clearly manifest recently," the newspaper points out. "It is in the name of that policy that the United States is strengthening its Rapid Deployment Force, building up its military presence in various parts of the world and drawing up plans to cobble up new military-political blocs."

OPENING OF U.S. MILITARY SPACE COMMAND NOTED

LD032336 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The United States has launched a military space command in Colorado headed by an Air Force general, James Hartinger. The body will supervise all military space programs. Among other things, it will control the testing and military utilization of reusable shuttle spacecraft.

PRC ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE SCORED

OW051341 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] In the following please listen to the personal views of (Shi Qing), this station's commentator, on the Beijing leaders' attitude toward the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Listeners, documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, which is now being held in Beijing, say that the five principles of peaceful coexistence have consistently guided China in its effort to develop relations with other countries, and the report of the CPC Central Committee to the 12th CPC National Congress points out that these principles are applicable to China's relations with all countries including socialist countries.

Do these statements tally with the facts? Let us take a look at the Chinese leadership's policy toward the Soviet Union. Can it be said that the policy is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence? Let us also take a look at some facts. Answering a statement by China's official quarters that Sino-Soviet relations can be built on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, Comrade Brezhnev, at the Soviet Trade Union Congress said on 20 March 1972: If Beijing feels that it is impossible to continue to maintain relations with socialist countries, then we are willing to build Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet leader stressed: The Soviet Union not only proclaims this desire but puts forward very specific and constructive proposals, including mutual nonaggression, settlement of border issues and improvement of relations on the basis of mutual benefit.

These ideas were also included in Comrade Brezhnev's report to the 25th CPSU Congress held in late February and early March 1976. He stated: I want to reiterate that in our relations with China, as with other countries, we adhere to the principle of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force. In short, we hope to improve relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

In recent years our country has put forward a series of well-known constructive proposals aimed at normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. Comrade Brezhnev's address at Tashkent on 24 March this year holds a special place among these proposals. He pointed out: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries.

What is China's real stand with regard to these Soviet proposals? It either rejects the proposals or puts forward preconditions which it knows cannot be accepted to avoid replying to the Soviet proposals. And the preconditions it puts forward are all like ultimatums and in fact imply interference in our country's internal affairs.

Moreover, Beijing's leaders regard opposing so-called hegemonism as one of the fundamental principles of their foreign policy. As everyone clearly sees, the antihegemonist slogan of the Beijing leaders is not used to oppose the imperialist aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism, but to oppose the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

It is obvious that the Beijing leading clique's policy toward the Soviet Union is by no means in keeping with their statement that the five principles of peaceful coexistence have consistently guided China in its effort to develop relations with other countries and are applicable to its relations with all countries including socialist countries.

In their relations with a number of other socialist countries, the Beijing leaders have pursued a policy which has nothing in common with the principle of peaceful coexistence. For example, as everyone knows, the socialist countries in Indochina have pursued a consistent principle and policy to improve relations with China. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have repeatedly stated that they hope to sign bilateral and multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence with China.

However, their proposals have never received any positive response from the Chinese side. From this it is obvious that the Chinese leading clique's statement that they are faithful to the principle of peaceful coexistence in their relations with the socialist countries is nothing but empty words.

PRC'S OPEN-DOOR POLICY TO WEST ASSESSED

CW052349 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 3 Sep 82

[(Senin) Commentary]

[Text] In his speech at the 12th CPC Congress, Deng Xiaoping reiterated that China will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world. Please listen to a commentary by (Senin), economic observer of our station, in this connection.

Under the current policy of opening to the outside world, foreign capitalists have been active in China for more than 3 years. However, an analysis of the materials published in the Chinese press will reveal that there is an intense feeling against activities by foreign enterprises in China. Interviewed by a reporter of the BAN YUE TAN journal, a responsible person of China's ministry of foreign economic relations and trade said that many comrades are now worried about the economic policy of opening to the outiside world.

On the eve of the opening of the 12th CPC National Congress, RENMIN RIBAO noted that some people are against borrowing money from foreigners to build joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment. A criticism of the policy of opening to the outside world, formulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee according to Deng Xiaoping's proposal, seems justified at this time.

Advocates of the policy of opening to the outside world have argued that it is necessary to import the basic equipment from abroad in order to develop the national economy and to gradually change the backwardness in China's industry and agriculture. In the past 3 and 1/2 years since the pronouncement of the policy of opening to the outside world, some enterprises have been built with foreign capital, but none of these produces precision machinery, sophisticated electronic equipment or chemical products. Obviously the capitalist countries have no intention of turning basic equipment and advanced technology over to China or building powerful industrial enterprises in China.

A Chinese saying goes like this: "An old horse knows the way." At present, as during the late 19th century and early 20th century when China practiced the open-door policy, foreign capitalists primarily find their way into China's transportation service, mining industry and light industrial processing enterprises. As in the past, Western capitalist countries and Japan want to make huge profits by taking advantage of China's unique condition -- the tremendous amount of cheap labor. The foreigners have taken this form of investment in China because the capitalist world wants to develop only those industrial departments that do not compete with the capitalists in Europe and the United States.

NANFANG RIBAO has noted that China has acquired very little advanced technology and equipment through this kind of cooperation and that export commodities produced in China are subject to violent price fluctuations in the international market. However, in China, consumer goods produced by enterprises built with foreign investment have excelled similar goods produced by Chinese enterprises in terms of competitiveness. Enterprises built with foreign investment have scored tremendous achievements in this aspect, which has worried many cadres. Recently, senior cadres of Shanghai and other industrial centers in China have published articles in RENMIN RIBAO saying that foreign consumer goods, machinery, equipment and automobiles are harmful to China's industry. The manager of the Shanghai timepiece company told a RENMIN RIBAO reporter that foreign timepieces have affected the sales of China-made timepieces and that even China's brand-name wristwatches produced by Hanghai timepiece plant cannot be sold.

In addition to the abovementioned, the people have criticized Deng Xiaoping and his supporters because their policy of opening to the outside world has resulted in the rampancy of corruption, smuggling and other economic crimes, the scale of which is without precedence.

Opponents of the policy of opening to the outside world have said that the building of nightclubs and casinos, like the ones in Hong Kong and Macao, in the special economic zones will certainly lead the Chinese people living there to capitalist degeneration. This is bound to happen because "he who stays near vermilion gets stained red, and he who stays near ink gets stained black." This is why the Chinese leaders have never stopped their disagreement over the policy of opening to the outside world.

JAPAN TO EXTEND SEA DEFENSE TO NORTHWEST PACIFIC

LD030704 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo September 3 TASS -- The Japanese Armed Forces are planning to extend the zone of their actions to the sea lanes in the north western part of the Pacific. This has been reaffirmed by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at a press conference today. He declared, among other things, that the "defence of sea lanes" is envisaged by the present programme for strengthening the country's armed forces.

JAPAN SAID TO ADOPT U.S. POSITION ON SEALANES

OW941257 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The following is a report filed by Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, in connection with the Japan-U.S. working-level security consultation meeting held in Honolulu:

It was only at the first day's meeting that the Japanese delegation maintained its stated position. In response to the U.S. side's demand that Japan drastically reinforce its military potential, Deputy Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Yanagiya said that Japan did not think a critical situation existed in Asia as in other parts of the world. However, by the time that the meeting was about to close, it had become clear that the Japanese delegation's submission to the U.S. viewpoint was only a matter of time. Deputy Vice-Minister Yanagiya voluntarily (?supported) the Pentagon's fabricated story about Soviet threats in the Far East. The next day, the Japanese delegation completely surrendered.

The two sides agreed to study the question of jointly defending the sealanes. Heretofore, Japan's obligation with respect to joint military action with the United States had been limited to Japanese territory. However, this time, a new blow was dealt to Article 9 of the Constitution, further darkening Japan's image, already dark and threatening, for neighboring Asian countries. Considering public criticism, which will inevitably be levelled against the Japanese delegation's attitude at the Honolulu meeting, Yoshino, administrative vice minister of the Defense Agency, annotated that a study of Japan-U.S. joint military action would not necessarily result in directly strengthening Japan's military potential. However, the U.S. side immediately denied this, expressly stating that the purpose of the study is to strengthen Japan's capability for self-defense, extending out 1,000 nautical miles.

The Japanese delegation agreed with the U.S. view that the present potential of the Self Defense Forces, regarding self-defense over 1,000 nautical miles, is insufficient. This clearly reveals that Yoshino's remarks at his press conference were no more than propaganda phraseology to conceal Japan's posture of yielding to the U.S. demand.

The United States demanded that, in case of emergency, Japan blockade the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits. Judging from everything, the joint operations' study includes a study on blockade methods. Thus, the United States is not only trying to let the Japanese Government take unconstitutional action, but is also asking that Japan openly stand face to face with the Soviet Union. This is because the policy of blockading the straits in question is an undisguised anti-Soviet provocation.

JAPANESE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST USSR SCORED

LD040314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 3 Sep 82

[By TASS Correspondent S. Logachev]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Sep (TASS) -- Japanese ruling circles are continuing a provocative campaign of unlawful territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Today, at the initiative of the Liberal Democratic Party, a so-called national meeting for the return of the "northern territories" was held in the capital's Meiji Park.

To give weight to this anti-Soviet gathering, its initiators sent to Meiji LDP General Secretary S. Nikaido and a number of ministers, who, in their speeches, not concealing their revanchist and expansionist views, favored a review of post-war borders. Particularly zealous in this matter was Nikaido, who stated that the Liberal Democratic government intended to continue the stimulation of the so-called movement for the resolution of the "territories problem." He went so far as to link the further development of Japanese-Soviet relations with Tokyo's groundless claims.

Artificially whipping up the non-existent "territories question," the Japanese "hawks" are pursuing the aim of "justification" in the eyes of the people of the policy of accelerated militarist preparations which they have undertaken, and are trying to distract the attention of the Japanese and world public from their military ambitions. Similar kinds of anti-Soviet meetings are being held for this purpose. Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi has ostentatiously made a tour of inspection of the "northern territories" region -- the name in Tokyo for the islands belonging to the USSR in the southern part of the Kurile Range.

The provocative acts of the enemies of the Soviet Union are a testament to the striving by certain circles to sow enmity between the Japanese and Soviet peoples and to build relations with their neighbour the USSR, not on a firm basis of good-neighborliness and cooperation, but on the shaky basis of confrontation. This dangerous policy promises only to exacerbate tension in the Far East.

New Law Reported

LD062034 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 82

["Stake on Recklessness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The "Stake on Recklessness." This is how today's IZVESTIYA assesses the so-called Law on Special Measures Promoting the Solution of the Problem of the "Northern Territories" that was passed recently by the session of the Japanese parliament.

Articles of this "law," so to say, show the inability of its authors to face realities, to recognize the irreversible character of changes that took place in the Far East after the Second World War, the newspaper writes. "Thus, the Japanese legislators, without much thinking, transfer to the administrative leaders of the Japanese populated localities in Nemuro District, Hokkaido Island, the functions of 'the elders of villages situated in the northern district', that is on the islands Kunashir and Iturup and the islands of Lesser Kuriles. They are unabashed by the fact that these islands are the unalienable part of the USSR territory. The article of the 'law' under which the local Japanese authorities are allowed to class 'dwellers' of Soviet islands as Japanese subjects shows complete disregard for norms of international law."

"It is no secret," IZVESTIYA writes, "that the draft 'law' was prepared by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with the active participation of the office of Prime Minister Suzuki. All this undertaking involving groundless territorial claims to the Soviet Union has nothing in common with the interests of good neighbourliness between the peoples of the USSR and Japan, has nothing in common with the interests of the Japanese people itself.

"The reactionary wing of the ruling camp of Japan needs the campaign of territorial claims, first, for ideological conditioning of the population of Japan in the chauvinistic spirit. Second, the campaign is used by the authorities to undermine the anti-war sentiments of the broad masses of the country, to remove the internal obstacles on the road to the militarization of Japan. Finally, his campaign offers to the Liberal Democratic Party an opportunity to neutralize the opposition on a single platform of territorial claims."

JAPANESE-U.S. WWII CBW COLLABORATION ALLEGED

LD030150 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

During the last days of the Second World War the Japanese militarists were making preparations for the mass-scale extermination of people by bacteriological weapons developed by them in the hope of saving the agonizing "great Japanese empire" from ultimate collapse. Trying to evade just retribution for their atrocities, Japanese war criminals found refuge under the wing of the Pentagon, which was planning "a crusade against communism." The book "The Insatiability of the Devil" by Seyichi Morimura published here describes the horrendous atrocities of "Unit 731," a secret bacteriological centre of the Kwantung Army, and an undercover deal between the U.S. military and executioners in white coats. The author assisted by the Japanese journalist Masaki Shimozato collected vast documentary material.

A special military centre under Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, set up in the Japanese-occupied territory of Manchuria, hear Harbin, was for over ten years developing bacteriological, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. Special laboratories were set up on the vast territory of the camp of "Unit 731", S. Morimura writes, to breed viruses of deadly diseases, such as smallpox, cholera, plague, anthrax and typhus. New types of shells and bombs were also developed there.

"Medical people" from Ishii's team were staging terrible experiments on people, prisoners of the concentration camp, among them many women and children above one year of age, to improve their barbarous weapons.

Ishii's team were vigorously working on new types of chemical agents, such as nerve and suffocating gases which caused a painful death, Morimura writes. More than 3,000 people died in those experiments in the camp.

During the last months of the war, when the impending demise of militarist Japan was becoming increasingly obvious, the Japanese Army stepped up its preparations for bacteriological warfare, particularly against the USSR, in the hope of turning the tide of the war. An order was given to escalate the production of bacteriological weapons, to build up its stocks and to speed up the experiments to develop new, even more sophisticated types of weapons of mass destruction.

These mad plans, however, were not destined to be carried out. The Soviet Armed Forces, the book points out, dealt a crushing blow to the Kwantung Army. Trying to cover up the traces of their crimes, the executioners from "Unit 731" hurried to kill eyewitnesses, the surviving prisoners of the concentration camp. The furnaces of crematorium could not cope with the vast number of corpses. Several dozen huge fires spouting offensive black smoke were burning on the territory of the camp, the author quotes one of the former soldiers of the unit as saying.

The book describes in detail the sinister plans of the U.S. command, which hid the criminals from justice in exchange for the cooperation of Ishii and his accomplices with the Pentagon and for the transfer of the results of the appalling experiments on people to the American secret services. Using new evidence, including copies of the secret reports of the headquarters of the U.S. occupational troops in Tokyo, which are kept in the archive of the Pengaton's major biological research centre Fort Detrick, Morimura forcefully exposes the conspiracy of the American and Japanese military.

During more than two years, beginning with October 1945, the U.S. secret service and a group of Pentagon bacteriologists who had come to Japan cooperated with Ishii and his accomplices. The results were not long in coming, Morimura notes. During the war in Korea the American Army, after certain experiments on prisoners of war, used bacteriological weapons. American bombs with bacteria of deadly diseases, which were dropped on Korean villages, were improvements on the bombs developed by "Unit 731". Moreover, the pellet bombs used by the Pentagon on a large scale against the civilian population during its aggression in Vietnam resembled the shapnel shells developed by Ishii's team.

INDIAN ARMY ALERT AGAINST PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD041302 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi Spetember 4 TASS -- Lieutenant General S.P. Malhotra, commander of the northern military district of the Indian Army, has alerted the units under him to combat readiness as a result of unceasing Pakistani armed provocations against India. Speaking in the city of Udampur, Jammu and Kashmir, he accused Pakistan of conducting crash military preparations and stockpiling latest arms. The general said it was known that the combat equipment entering service with the Pakistani Army was intended for use against India.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON AFGHAN TERRORIST GROUPS NOTED

GF061054 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Undeclared War Against the DRA"]

[Text] A press conference has been organized by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Set up in the hall where the press conference took place was an exhibition of various arms used by the robbers and terrorists sent into Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan. Currently there are over 80 instruction centers and lairs on Pakistan's soil for training and organizing terrorist groups. Plastic [word indistinct], chemical grenades and grenade launchers are among the arms confiscated from the robbers.

Meanwhile, a Pakistani captive, who was sent into AFghanistan and was captured by the DRA security organs, was shown to the local and foreign journalists during the press conference. In reply to questions put to him by the journalists, Ali Sabed Mohammad Hameed said he was born in Faisalabad, Pakistan. After completing his secondary education, he enrolled in the Military Parachute School [Harbi Cetrebazlik Medresesi] near the city of Quetta. Later he was sent to a special school to train in espionage activities such as learning Eastern codes and ways and means of telecommunications, et cetera. Particular emphasis was attached to the training he had in destructive activities, terrorist tactics and disruptive moves. The Pakistani culprit also said that Japanese and U.S. experts train future terrorists in the center where he trained in Lahore. They acquaint their students with new espionage equipment and technology.

In 1981, Ali Saeed was engaged in transferring arms from Pakistan to Afghanistan on the basis of (?the orders he received from the) center in Lahore. He used to hand the said arms to the band of robbers headed by Ashraf (Alaghuti) in Nimruz Province. The said band has since been dispersed by the Revolution Guards of this province. Ali used to transfer boxes of valuable goods he received in return for the arms from Nimruz Province to Lahore. However, he undertook a new task recently. In January 1982, he was sent into Nimruz Province. And, as he put it, the leadership of the center in Lahore had ordered him, prior to his departure for Afghanistan, to establish relations with bands of robbers in order to collect information on the arms supplied to the Afghan Armed Forces, the movements of the Afghan Army and the military capability of Afghanistan. He should also organize terrorist activities against foreign representatives in Kabul. However, these plans were never realized. Ali was captured with the active aid of the local people and the vigilance of the Afghan security organs. He is going to be tried according to the law.

A statement issued by BAKHTAR news agency was read during the press conference. This statement noted that the undeclared war the local reactionary elements have resorted to against Afghanistan with the support of the U.S. administration is continuing. The statement categorically condemned the policy pursued by imperialism for worsening the situation both in Afghanistan and in the region. The statement also expressed the hope that despite the conspiracies hatched in the region by imperialism, that is to say by the United States and its local reactionary elements, the Afghan people will abort all the efforts made by the counterrevolutionary forces to reverse the course of history.

U.S. MILITARY PENETRATION INTO THAILAND EYED

LD031446 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The writer on international affairs, Viktor Gradov, is commenting on the joint naval exercise of the United States and Thailand that has ended near the Sattahip base on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam. Joint maneuvers of the American and Thai Navies grow into something of a routine. Almost all through last year they conducted the Gold Cobra exercise in the Gulf of Siam, which involved 30 warships, including aircraft carriers of the United States 7th Fleet, aircraft and 8,000 men, who practised landing operations, minelaying and divers actions. Last month, special naval units of both countries practised methods of subversive actions and operations involving divers units.

Joint maneuvers are only one form of the military cooperation between the United States and Thailand, which has been especially active of late. The Pentagon, as the chief advocate of these ties, seeks to restore its positions in that strategic area of Southeast Asia. Its time-tested method to achieve the objective is to build up the supplies of arms and military experts. Over the last 3 years, the United States arms supplies to Thailand reached $500 million while the number of military advisers in that country runs into hundreds, according to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in London.

The United States militarist penetration into Thailand is gaining momentum. The commander in chief of the Thai Armed Forces, Gen Sayut Koetphon, on his arrival from the United States recently, confirmed that American arms deliveries will continue and their cost will amount to nearly $100 million in the next fiscal year. He said a new group of American military experts would arrive in Thailand soon. They will train the Thai naval personnel in handling the Harpoon missile system, whose suppies have already begun.

The Pentagon is interested most in war bases on Thai territory, both air and naval ones. The Americans used them actively during the bloody adventure in Indochina against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Forced to withdraw following the ignominious defeat, the Pentagon today nurtures plans to get back to the military bases.

Apart from planning the act two, any American uniform visiting Thailand necessarily makes trips to war installations during his stay. American warplanes land in Thailand en route from the Philippines to Diego Garcia and back. The United States warships regularly put in at Thai seaports and use the Sattahip base during their joint exercises with the Thai Navy. The ultimate objective of the American military's penetration in Thailand is no secret. In strengthening its positions in that country and drawing it into its military-political strategy Washington tries to turn it into a stronghold from which to fan up tensions in Southeast Asia. It is not at random after all that Thailand was chosen by the remnants of the Beijing backed Pol Pot bands from where they carry out raids on the territory of People's Kampuchea. In financing that rifraff the way Beijing does Washington thereby kindles the false Kampuchean problem, which serves to destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS SRV NATIONAL DAY

PM061409 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 1 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "The Fraternal People's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public held 31 August was devoted to the SRV's national holiday and the opening of 10 days of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship in the Soviet Union. Speakers stressed that the 1945 August Revolution opened a new era in the centuries-long history of Vietnam, whose people chose the path of building a socialist society.

Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR G.S. Titov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, noted that the guiding and organizing force in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and the two peoples' common ideology and aims.

Vu Thang, head of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Binh Tri Thien Province VCP Committee, assessed highly the all-around assistance which the Soviet Union gives the Vietnamese people. He noted the historic significance of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting were A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, as well as Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELGRAM TO PHILIPPINES' MARCOS

LD032138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos a telegram in which he conveyed to the Philippine people congratulations and wishes for successes and well-being on the occasion of the country's national holiday and independence day. In a reply telegram Ferdinand Marcos expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express the conviction that the further development of Soviet-Philippine relations will be in the interests of the people of both countries and promote the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES VANUATU PRESIDENT

LD062016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ati George Sokomanu, president of the Republic of Vanuatu, in which he conveyed to him sincere congratulations and wishes for the well-being of the people of Vanuatu on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- independence day. In reply telegram, the president expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

U.S. REPORTEDLY 'MILITARIZING' MICRONESIA

LD051132 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The Washington administration is stubbornly following a course of militarising Micronesia, a U.S. trust territory in the western Pacific, which has been turned into the Pentagon's "unsinkable aircraft-carrier".

Fresh evidence of this fact is supplied by the recent report of THE WASHINGTON POST about a "special mission" for the White House with the purpose of forcing the representative of the Marshall Islands -- part of Micronesia -- to sign a new usurious treaty under which the Kwajalein Atoll will be used to test the latest inter-continental ballistic missiles "MX". These tests, posing a grave threat to the security and life of the local population, are planned by the U.S. Army for January next year. It has also come to light that U.S. intercontinental missiles launched from the U.S. Vandenburg Air Force Base in California "splash down" in the area of the atoll.

U.S. military strategists attach much importance to Micronesia in the war preparations and view that territory as a base for "muscle flexing" in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

Washington's activities have laid bare the expansionistic character of the policy of the U.S. administration for the forcible dismemberment and annexation of Micronesia. Trying to bolster its shaken positions in Asia and acting contrary to the U.N. Charter and the declaration of granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, the United States is casting Micronesia in the role of the Pentagon's military-strategic stronghold in the Pacific. Instead of allowing self-determination, as it promised, the United States has enmeshed that territory into a web of air force and naval bases. The principle missile testing range of the U.S. army in the Pacific is situated on the Kwajalein Atoll. Preparations are being made for the construction of a base to accommodate U.S. "Ohio" submarines, carrying Trident missiles, on the Babelthuap Island.

In this situation the question of Micronesia as a component part of the problem of decolonisation should always be in the focus of attention of the United Nations. This prestigious international organisation should bear responsibility for that territory until its people are not able to discharge without hindrance their legitimate right to true self-determination and independence. [sentence as received] The United Nations should take effective measures to counter the U.S. course of annexation of Micronesia.

As for the Soviet Union, guiding itself by its principled stand on decolonisation matters, it strongly denounces the expansionistic policy of the United States in Micronesia and comes out against the turning of that territory into a military-strategic stronghold of the United States in the west Pacific, against the menace looming large over the security of not only Micronesia but also Asian and oceanic countries, and also for their independence.

PAP CITED ON TAKEOVER OF POLAND'S BERN EMBASSY

LD061526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (TASS) -- According to PAP, more than 10 people broke into the Polish Peoples' Republic Embassy in Switzerland this morning and terrorized its staff. According to the Swiss police, "at least one of the terrorists is armed, probably with a submachine gun."

The territory around the Polish Embassy is surrounded by motorized police units.

POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EARLY SEPTEMBER

LD051332 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, is to make a visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of September.

U.S. IMPLICATED IN 31 AUGUST POLISH UNREST

LD061116 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The United States administration, which has to reckon with the fact of stabilisation of the situation in Poland for more than eight months now, has repeatedly come forward with statements as to U.S. non-interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. As follows from official Washington's explanations, if U.S. propaganda does continue to steer its line against socialist Poland, that is up to mass media themselves, a manifestation of the "freedom of speech". The developments of recent days again laid bare Washington's obvious hypocrisy. This is evidenced by three statements made one after another in the U.S. capital about the events that took place in the Polish People's Republic on August 31, this year.

On that day the counter-revolutionary underground in Poland managed to provoke anti-socialist unrest in a number of cities. The participants in the excesses were mostly immature youngsters who heard a lot of broadcasts by the "Free Europe", "The Voice of America" and other instigatory "voices" which provided clear cut instructions right up to a time for action, assembly points, "forms of protest", etc.

Even if one leaves aside the commonly known fact that the radio centres are maintained on U.S. dollars and operated under the direction of U.S. special services, the stand which the U.S. Department of State has manifested these days is striking by its cynicism.

The U.S. State Department considered itself having a right to come forward with a provocative instigatory statement timed for the second anniversary of the agreements which determined the status of "solidarity". The top leadership of that trade-union association is known to have subsequently trampled the clauses which stipulated its loyalty to the state, and used "Solidarity" as a battering ram for destructive actions which have ruined the national economy and almost brought the country to a catastrophe. But what does the U.S. [word indistinct] care about facts if events in Poland develop not in a way Washington would like them to develop!

The statement by the U.S. Department of State was obviously brought about by the hope that the Polish-counterrevolutionary underground would manage not only to provoke mass unrest in the country but also to "exploit" that "success".

Therefore it is difficult and impossible to view Washington's action in any other way than a direct support to the enemies of the legitimate power in the Polish People's Republic, action which is qualified by international law, including documents sealed by the signature of U.S. presidents, as a direct and gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign country.

The first statement was followed by another, second statement of Washington on the "Polish question". It was styled in somewhat different tones. No wonder, too. By that time it was learned in the U.S. capital with chagrin that attempts at provoking a "national conflict" were firmly curbed due to the resolute actions of the Martial Council for National Redemption which relied on the support of broad sections of working people.

Several tens of thousands of working people voluntarily went into the streets to support the power bodies in restraining the rampaging hooligans and extremists. And the Western press itself, including the U.S. one, had to state: The Government of the Polish People's Republic, despite attempts at destabilising the situation in the country, has enough strength and possibilities to keep the situation under control.

There is no limit to the cynicism of latter-day Tartuffes. At present they are shedding crocodile tears in connection with the "suppression" of "Solidarity" actions prompted by "humane" considerations, denounce the Polish authorities' legitimate actions and even, as is clear from the statement (the third one) by the White House press secretary who, besides, spoke on behalf of the President, grieve over the death of several people, of which the "humanists" with petrol bottles, crow-bars and bicycle chains in hand are guilty of.

By its statements Washington has demonstrated once again nothing other but exasperation and malice in view of the failure of another conspiracy against People's Poland. But malice and fury, as is known, are invalid instruments in politics.

WEST HARMS POLISH ECONOMY, LIES ABOUT SYMPATHY

LD070700 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 4 Sep 82

[From the "International Review" presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Antisocialist forces in Poland, and particularly the Solidarity underground agents and the agents of Western spying and sabotage services, intended to organize last week, on 1 September, demonstrations in some Polish cities to mark the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement.

In the capitalist countries, the reactionary circles declared the day a day of solidarity with Polish workers. Shrewd operators and speculators hypocritically continue to lie about their being devoted to the interests of the working people. In actual fact, the capitalist countries have caused and are causing the worst damage to Poland. The greatest mistake of the past Polish leadership was their unwarranted trust in Western inveterate sabotage-and-wrecking masters. It is they who imposed ruinous economic obligations on Poland.

At the present time, the Polish economy is experiencing difficulties in all areas in which it depends on cooperation with capitalist firms. In some branches of industry in Poland, up to 40 percent of the capacities are standing idle because Western capitalists deliberately stopped supplying necessary components to Polish enterprises.

The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES has noted the damage caused to Poland in the markets of France, Austria and Scandinavian countries where Poland used to sell its coal. These markets have been grabbed by American, British and even South African companies.

It will be many years before historians describe in every detail how Western bankers and shrewd operators harmed the Polish economy and at the same time lied about their sympathies for that country.

The West has always been in solidarity only with the Polish antisocialist petty bourgeois opposition, potential speculators and shrewd operators, who were dying to come to power in order to put an end to workers' freedom from exploitation and proceed with personal enrichment from free enterprise and speculative activities.

The speech by Army General Jaruzelski gave a stern warning to counterrevolutionary elements. Martial law may or may not be the liking of some, but it is a law which has to be observed, and there will be no leniency for its transgressors.

The antisocialist forces tried, under cover of darkness, on 31 August, to commit acts of hooliganism in some Polish cities. They even attempted to build barricades with the aid of benches and urns. Military units and Polish militia did not allow disruption of law and order, and, when the hooligans offered resistance, water cannons and tear gas were used against them.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

PM061401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Prof Mikhail Monin: "Subversion Continues"]

[Text] In the period that has alapsed since the introduction of martial law in Poland, the PZPR Central Committee and the country's government have done considerable work to restore public order, establish a normal working rhythm for enterprises and expand foreign economic relations, especially with the socialist community countries. The militancy of party organizations at all levels is being regenerated and the trust of the working people's masses in the PZPR is constantly increasing, which convincingly confirms the consolidation of healthy tendencies in the consciousness and sentiments of many Poles who were duped by the propaganda -- hostile to socialism -- of the leaders of the Solidarity trade union association and of their patrons from the imperialist subversive centres.

The Polish Army is worthily fulfilling its mission. It vigilantly stands guard over the socialist motherland and together with this it is successfully resolving the tasks entrusted to it in connection with the introduction of martial law. The PZPR regards the harmonious cooperation of party bodies, administrative organs and all patriotic forces which stand by the socialist system as the most important condition for the solution, by people's power, of the most urgent problems.

The course of events in the Polish People's Republic does not suit imperialist reaction, above all the present U.S. administration. It is most unwilling to accept the fiasco of its calculations for liquidating socialism in Poland, wrenching Poland from the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact and playing the Polish card with a view to weakening the world socialism.

The adventurousness of the enemies of People's Poland has suffered a fiasco. This is the best proof that socialism in that country has deep roots. The Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum confirmed that the only right direction for the development of Polish society is socialism -- the ideology of Leninism. Poland relies on the support of loyal friends and allies. In these circumstances each attempt to restore capitalism in Poland, transforming her into a focus of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism and a fuse for limited war in Europe, is doomed to failure.

However, the people from abroad who directed the counterrevolutionary forces that penetrated the Solidarity leadership in 1980-81 have not yet given up their goals. Brazen interference in Poland's internal affairs and trampling the universally accepted norms of international law with regard to the sovereign Polish state are still the main trends in the policy of the ruling circles of the United States and some other imperialist countries.

With the help of economic sanctions those circles exert multidirectional pressure on Poland, counting on maximum destabilization of the Polish national economy to bring the country to its knees. Let us immediately add that Western propaganda to Poland says not a word about it. Instead, it never stops prattling about food parcels and other charitable assistance from the United States and other capitalist countries, although such help constitutes less than 1/10 of 1 percent of Poland's daily needs for foodstuffs and medical drugs. Moreover, it shyly glosses over the fact that not infrequently the benefactors use food and drug parcels to try to pass shortwave transmitters, mobile copying apparatus, printing ink and such to counterrevolutionary underground cells.

Thus, PAP recently reported that during customs inspection of trucks carrying gifts from the West German town of Gelnhausen to the Polish population, Szczecin customs officers found eight copying machines, printer's ink and photographic paper.

Ideological subversion against Poland continues with undiminished vigor. Its present scale can only be compared with the intense pressure of bourgeois propaganda during the cold war in the 1950's.

The West's psychological warfare against Poland is still led by Washington, which coordinates it for the entire capitalist world. Officials of the present administration, including President Reagan himself, continuously take part in this anti-Polish campaign. On the President's decision a special organ under the leadership of Vice President Bush has been set up to coordinate interference in Polish internal affairs. The secretaries of state and defense and the CIA chief were included in this peculiar general staff. This proves Washington's far-reaching anti-Polish aims.

Poland has always been one of the main targets of the spying activities of the CIA and other Western special services. Taking into account the fact that the Polish People's Republic occupies an important place in the socialist community, intelligence services of imperialist countries constantly strive to transform her into a tool to destabilize world socialism and change the balance of class forces in the international arena.

Even today the United States has not given up attempts to put the secret anti-Polish operation codenamed "the factor of decomposition," planned by intelligence organs as long ago as the end of the 1940's, into practice. Official U.S. offices in Warsaw have always been stuffed with intelligence service agents acting under the guise of diplomats and trade representatives. More than a few are also masked as scientists, journalists, tourists and such. Since August 1980 their number has conspicuously increased. Some of them are apprehended by Polish security organs in flagrante, as they say.

Lately the CIA has also lost many of its informers from among Polish citizens, who were recruited by local U.S. intelligence organs and used for both spying and spreading and inciting all sorts of antistate rumors and political gossip. However, the U.S. CIA and the intelligence services of other NATO countries are intensively recruiting new agents, especially among refugees from Poland.

Just as before the introduction of martial law last 13 December, the totally unbridled aggressive anti-Polish propaganda is still carried through the CIA-controlled Radio Free Europe. Its power has been doubled. The Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and the BBC, outstanding for the lying character of their programs, do not lag behind. Those radio centers have taken on themselves the main, dirtiest, propaganda hostile to Poland. With the help of many hundreds of transmitters they are poisoning the waves with slanders against socialism.

Polish programs on Radio Free Europe have a superaggressive character. As a rule, they include advice and instructions for Solidarity activists in hiding, telling them how to establish secret stores of weapons and underground printing offices in conditions of martial law, carry out antistate propaganda, organize production sabotage, provoke excesses and strive for the political and economic destabilization of the country.

Influenced by radio programs beamed from the West and their recommendations, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Confederation of Independent Poland counterrevolutionaries in hiding are doing all they can to torpedo the efforts of the PZPR, the government and the Military Council of National Salvation, which are striving to normalize the situation in the country, influence the wavering people -- especially student youth and high school pupils -- to antigovernment actions and encourage them to establish antisocialist and anti-Soviet conspiratorial cells.

It is precisely the Western subversive radio centers that suggested to the enemies of socialism in Poland the wretched little idea that the 30th day of each month should be marked by strikes and antigovernment demonstrations which would give the West an additional pretext for alleging that socialism in Poland does not enjoy mass support and that the PZPR is devoid of authority among the working population. Sporadic actions of this kind were caused in a number of Polish cities. "It was the intention of the opposition," said C. Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, "that May and June were to be a kind of sounding-out of the public's mood in order to show to what degree the labor collectives were susceptible to hostile propaganda and prepared for active opposition to the authorities.... This sounding-out was unsuccessful both for the opposition and also for the Western subversive centers supporting it." The vast majority of the working class did not support the provocateurs.

It is characteristic that as a rule the outrage committed by rampaging thugs began after services in churches where opponents of the socialist system used to gather according to a prearranged plan and where they received appropriate instructions and exhortations, including those given in the priests' sermons. And it is apposite to recall that the CIA has long been nurturing plans for using religious rites in Poland to kindle antistate disorders. It transpired that certain priests were not averse to playing up to these anti-Polish schemes.

On 31 August in certain Polish population centers antisocialist forces, closely coordinating their activities with foreign subversive centers, carried out a new sortie in connection with the second anniversary of the well-known Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Warsaw's Castle Square, where there are religious establishments, was the venue for a gathering of riotous elements. Working Poland did not succumb to this provocation. As PAP and Polish radio reported, the vast majority of the country's enterprises and institutions spent this day in an atmosphere of tranquillity and normal work, despite all the efforts of the underground and foreign centers.

RFE also plays into the hands of the Polish counterrevolution in that it broadcasts various inflammatory items prepared by active opponents of socialism such as J. Kuron, Z. Bujak and Z. Romaszewski who have made overt appeals for the overthrow of the existing system by force and for a general strike. The action program of the counterrevolutionary forces published in the illegal bulletin OPORNIK was also broadcast. In it Poles are called upon to launch a mass underground movement in the country and to adopt the methods of the "fratricidal war of 1944."

At this summer's session of the UN Committee on Information, the Polish delegation issued a sharp protest in connection with "the activity of a number of Western radio stations, especially RFE, aimed at interfering in Poland's internal affairs. "Such activity, "the statement said, "is tantamount to propaganda aggression against Poland."

The forces defending socialist gains of the Polish nation still have much to do to put the country back onto the road of confident advance. But they do have the sole correct guideline: the further consolidation of socialism and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, especially the USSR.

"Our country will not head toward the Western shore," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said at the Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. "In the recent period we have become quite clearly aware of the true value of the melodramatic declarations emanating from the West about imaginery sympathy for Poland."

As always, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are standing fast on the side of the just cause of the Polish nation: They approve and resolutely support the efforts of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic Government to rule out the subversive goals of the native and foreign counterrevolution, safeguard and multiply the people's masses' socialist achievements and strengthen the militancy and the leading role of the PZPR on the bases of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

WEST USES RADIO FOR 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST POLAND

LD070530 Moscow TASS in English 0424 GMT 7 Sep 82

["According to CIA Recipe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Sep 7, TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The imperialist circles do not desist from the attempts to engage in blatant interference in the affairs of Poland in order to shatter the socialist foundations in Poland. In the "undeclared war" unleashed by imperialist forces against that sovereign country, a special role is assigned to psychological aggression whose tenor and principal thrusts are decided in Washington and NATO headquarters and which is being waged according to the recipes of Western special services, above all the CIA. Daily and hourly, "The Voice of America" (which, it will be recalled, is a U.S. Government radio station), the B.B.C., the "Deutsche Welle", and other Western "radio voices" are beaming to Poland a turbid stream of the most outrageous lies and slander, dirty innuendoes and provocative appeals. Already in 1981, the Warsaw press wrote that three times more radio stateions are beaming their programmes to Poland than the country has itself. A special zeal, malice and sophistication are the hallmarch of the Munich-based radio station "Free Europe" (RFE), maintained by the CIA, and which the Western special services are trying hard to make into a very nearly principal political-subversive centre of struggle against People's Poland.

After the introduction of the martial law in Poland, Washington hastily and sharply increased its financing of "Free Europe" and its twin brother -- radio station "Liberty" (at present the annual budget of these stations has for the first time in their existence reached 100 million dollars, while about 300 million dollars has been earmarked to equip "Radio Liberty", "Radio Free Europe", and "The Voice of America" with the most advanced equipment). The direct management of "Free Europe" has been entrusted to high-ranking CIA emissaries operating under the guise of diplomats in the U.S. general consulate in Munich and coordinating U.S. intelligent activities in the FRG and Poland. High-ranking CIA officials regarded as "big specialists" in organising subversion against socialist countries have been posted to "Free Europe".

In preparing subversive radio programmes against Poland, invariably imbued with rampant hatred of socialism, the CIA and its agents strive to take account of the shifts and changes that occur in Poland. The so-called "new tactics" of "Free Europe" is to use every opportunity to facilitate the creation in Poland of conditions for a consolidation of the opposition forces, to place the main emphasis on encouraging and supporting anti-socialist elements which have gone underground, on attempts to distort and calumny the measures taken by the government with a view to improving the situation in the country. One of the main tasks of "Free Europe" is to elaborate and transmit to the forces of anarchy that have gone into hiding, "directives" and instructions.

It was the Western radio centres that supplied the enemies of socialism with the provocative idea to use the anniversary of August 1980 events to organise anti-government rallies and demonstrations. The denouncement of that adventure is well known: The Polish working class, all honest workers, guided by the sense of responsibility for their country, demonstrated their position, worthy of respect. At all enterprises and organizations, people worked normally on August 31.

By stepping up its propaganda aggression against Poland, the CIA together with other special services of the NATO countries is elaborating a scheme under which "Free Europe", besides its subversive activity against Poland, is to assume the "processing" of Polish emigration in the FRG, Sweden, Austria, and the Benelux. That is to say in those parts of Western Europe which, in CIA's thinking, are not yet duly exposed to the influence of other anti-Polish centres. Simultaneously, the Western special services make a point of seeing to it that the chorus of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet slanderers is coordinated and directed from a single centre. For this purpose, a secret "scheme of communication" has been set up between "Free Europe" and Western journalists in Poland.

How does this "scheme" operate? Innuendoes and provocative fabrications concocted in the "RL"-"RFE" so-called "research department", are transmitted not only to the corresponding departments of the stations but are sent without delay to indicated addresses in Warsaw and thence -- to Western correspondents accredited in Poland. These latter use the materials received as "basic information" alleged to have been obtained directly "at the scene of events." Thus the fabrications and falsehoods concocted in the kitchens of CIA subsidiaries in Munich are given the semblance of "veracity" and repeatedly broadcast on the air and published in the bourgeois newspapers, according to the old "principle" of liars: You slander and slander and something will rub off on people....

Also characteristic is the kind of people that are entrusted by the U.S. special service with directing the "Polish section" of the "RFE", which now has over 150 staff members and is one of the biggest in the radio centre. The section is headed by a certain Z. Naider, a long-time CIA agent who escaped from Poland in 1981. Under the roof of the "section" there has entrenched itself a host of professional slanderers, renegades and turncoats, former fiscist underlings and Zionists, and sometimes ordinary criminals, who until recently found employment in "Solidarity" headquarters. Dirty doings have always been the work of dirty people!

OVERSEAS SOLIDARITY CENTERS, ACTIVITY DESCRIBED

LD050718 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is known that as soon as Solidarity came into being the U.S. Government increased considerably its financial assistance to Polish counterrevolution. Contacts were greatly facilitated by the creation of the so-called information agencies of Solidarity in the FRG, Italy and Japan, which functioned as some kind of embassies of counterrevolution. The ties between big capital and the U.S. secret services and such curious diplomatic offices were something that could not be denied. When Solidarity, Incorporated was established in the United States under the leadership of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity member Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, the U.S. progressive press directly accused the CIA of being the motor and brains of that agency. The scandal had reached such proportions that Solidarity bosses hastily announced that they were closing their office in the United States.

However, neither the Polish counterrevolutionaries nor their CIA patrons had given up the concept itself of establishing foreign offices for Solidarity. They needed them, particularly after the Polish authorities declared martial law in the country.

A considerable portion of the members of Solidarity, KSS-KOR and other counterrevolutionary organisations in Poland, which found themselves abroad after 13 December, have quickly found support and suitable patronage from Western subversive centers and actively work for their benefit.

According to press reports in the FRG, France, Sweden, the United States and some other countries, foreign solidarity centers have already been established and even compete among themselves for the role of the main coordinator of anti-Polish actions.

Last winter at a special press conference in Paris it was announced that a new Solidarity agency was being established, which was at first called the Assistance Agency. Whom, and in what should that agency assist? This was openly described at the press conference. The agency should get busy organizing various so-called protest actions against the rules and principles of martial law, and should also publish antisocialist literature for distribution both in Poland and abroad and coordinate the work of various organizations supporting Solidarity extremists. Although the agency was announced in Paris, its site was to be Brussels. This was the wish of the organizers, and it is understandable. After all, the Belgian capital is the location of NATO and its special services, as well as the leading organs of the Common Market, which also hope to influence events in Poland.

So the office has been opened. It was finally called the Coordination Bureau of Solidarity Abroad. It is headed by Jerzy Milewski, who was a member of the commission working out (?Solidarity statutes), which have become a kind of manifesto of Polish counterrevolution. Milewski himself immediately started giving frequent interviews to journalists. Speaking on Belgian television, he said, among other things, that to solve the economic difficulties of Poland one must first overcome political problems. Although it was not described precisely what was menat by political problems, the counterrevolutionary tenor of that declaration can be discerned without much difficulty, especially since Milewski had once been among those who tried to organize the so-called Polish Labor Party on an openly anti-socialist basis. As its organizers had intended, it was to become a direct political opponent of the PZPR.

Many emigre activists of Solidarity enter into open contacts with ultra-rightwing anti-Polish politicians, who demand a revision of postwar borders in Europe. Thus, in the Munich neo-Nazi paper DEUTSCHE NAZIONALZEITUNG, the notorious Ryszard Batory published a letter declaring himself to be an official representative of Solidarity in West Germany. He wrote that he was organizing in the FRG assistance for the secret counterrevolutionary units in Poland. The author of the letter was not at all abashed by the fact that the paper to which he had sent it makes revisionist demands for one-third of Polish territory, which that rag is still calling his native Lodz, Litzmannstadt.

It is from those emigre nests built in the West that the threads lead to counterrevolutionary elements in Poland, manipulated by them. Obviously this anti-Polish activity is generously financed and warmly supported by imperialists, first of all by the imperialists across the ocean, and by their confidants.

Several days ago a shameful rally of former Polish citizens, now calling themselves supporters of Solidarity, was held under the fatherly eye of the CIA in Philadelphia. Among the problems discussed at that meeting was the one concerning the Western borders of Poland. The rally participants spoke against the historic decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam. It is significant that the patroness of the rally was the 93-year-old Eleanor Dulles, sister of the bison of the cold war of the infamous memory, John Foster Dulles.

The provocateurs from the foreign Solidarity centers do not slacken their activities. They are ready to fall into the arms of anybody, including the enemies of communism who have long since lost common sense, if only they will help them push the country into the abyss of chaos. Alas, the provocative, instigating appeals of those paid patriots still find response among the naive. The results are sometimes tragic.

TRUD SCORES ICFTU, WCL PRO-SOLIDARITY LINE

PM030951 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Ye. Lvov article: "In Unison With the Provocateurs"]

[Text] The leaders of reformist trade unions have decided to make their contribution to the shameless anti-Polish campaign of the U.S. and NATO propaganda centers. A call to "support the appeal by the Solidarity leadership to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements," signed by O. Kersten, secretary general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), has been sent to 132 addresses from ICFTU headquarters in Brussels. At the same time a communique containing a similar appeal has been published by the World Confederation of Labor (WCL). All this is under cover of verbal camouflage about "democratic and trade union rights" and "human and civil liberties."

The first question arising in this connection is: Why do the ICFTU and WCL figures not react just as promptly to dramatic events in the Near East, Latin America and Asia -- events which cause grief and anger throughout the world?

After all, in August the international workers movement, all democratic organizations and peace-loving forces and also the United Nations were approached by the National Federation of Trade Unions of workers and employees of Lebanon, appealing for immediate measures to make Israel and the United States stop the aggression which caused the Lebanese and Palestinians incalculable suffering. The blood of totally innocent people is shed, the fruits of many generations' labor are destroyed, the horrors of the fascist concentration camps are revived. The advocates of "freedoms" have something to respond to there. But the ICFTU and WCL leadership did not support the Lebanese trade unions' appeal. And, moreover, the president of the AFL-CIO (which rejoined the ICFTU this year) publicly declared full support for the policy of Israel, which grossly flouted all generally acknowledged international norms.

The reprisals against Turkish trade union figures are now reaching their culmination. Trumped-up charges have been brought against them and they are being kept in inhumane conditions. Many of the world's trade union centers have come out in defense of the DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions] trade union confederation and against the gross violations of democratic and trade union rights. In this case the ICFTU and the WCL did not consider it necessary to call on their members to hold mass actions in defense of Turkey's progressive forces....

The Chilean junta has perpetrated its latest crime against the people. Ten leaders of the national trade union coordination commission -- the biggest of the country's legal trade union organizations, with a membership of about 1 million working people -- have been thrown into prison. This instance of mockery of human and civil liberties also failed to move the reformist trade union leaders....

Yet the appeal on behalf of Solidarity was heard at once. Despite the fact that this time a handful of renegades entrenched in the West were behind it. Well, it could be used as a pretext, as the saying goes. But the main question is: For the sake of what goals do the gentlemen from Brussels propose to hold all their meetings?

Today more and more facts indicate the emerging stabilization of the situation in Poland -- the foundations for this process were laid 13 December last year. This is precisely what the counterrevolution does not want. Socialism's internal and external enemies joined together openly in their joint provocative appeal to the Poles: Turn the end of August into days of mass antigovernment actions. "At a time when society's higher interests require that all Poles join in the struggle against the crisis, the underground's only program is to mutiny against everything the authorities do with a view to normalizing sociopolitical and economic life," the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

External antisocialist forces are seeking and finding more and more new "psychological warfare" methods. The "meetings in support of Solidarity" which the ICFTU and the WCL are calling for form part of that warfare. They are intended to disorient public opinion in the West and create the appearance of wide international support for the actions of the internal counterrevolution in Poland.

The people in Brussels are concerned not about the future of the Polish trade union movement in general, but exclusively about Solidarity's destiny, since with its elimination from the arena of public life they lost an instrument for the active dismantling of socialism. That is what the reformists are alarmed about, that is what lies behind their clamorous appeals.

The WCL communique describes as "unfounded" accusations that the WCL is an "instrument of American policy." But, may one ask, into whose hands do actions aimed at supporting the provocateurs play? The whole world knows that the Reagan administration has openly embarked on the path of unceremonious interference in People's Poland's internal affairs, using every means, including economic pressure, to dislodge the Polish people from their chosen socialist path. Everything possible is being done once again to use the "Polish lever" in the West's dirty political game. Anti-Polish centers are generously subsidized from the U.S. state budget. The American mass media are at the disposal of the provocateurs, including powerful radio stations broadcasting in Polish and transmitting to Poland direct instructions on organizing disturbances. Of the nearly 800 subversive centers which fall within the CIA's sphere, 1 in 2 is working against the socialist Polish state.

The aim is obvious -- through Poland, to strike a blow against the entire socialist community, eradicate the system of interstate relations which grew up over the years of detente and kindle a hotbed of armed confrontation in Europe. But to this end it is necessary to constantly maintain tension in Poland, and above all to revive active antisocialist activity within the country under the Solidarity cloak.

So how can we describe the stance of the WCL and ICFTU leaders, which is objectively aligned with today's most reactionary forces?!

It is characteristic that the reformist trade union leaders made their statements on the Polish question on the eve of 1 September, which the 10th World Trade Unions Congress declared a day of trade union actions for peace. After all, this action also was supported by many sector trade unions whose national trade union centers belong to the ICFTU and the WCL! The reformist trade union leaders' actions go against the desire of ordinary trade union members to preserve world peace. These actions encourage the American policy of blackmail with regard to Europe's peoples, and above all socialist Poland and its allies.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING DISCUSSES 'DISORDERS'

LD031626 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw September 3 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has been held here. The socio-political situation in Poland was discussed. The political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party noted that extremist forces had tried to disrupt the progressing process of stabilisation of life in the country, and also the reviving feeling of security of the citizens. The pretext for a new provocative venture was the anniversary of the August events of 1980, and its aim was to turn Poland again into a seat of anxiety and disorder in line with global plans of the American administration.

The Political Bureau denounced the extremists' dangerous actions which led to casualties. The inspirers and organisers of disorders bear the entire responsibility for the regrettable facts.

A report on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party emphasises that normal work was under way at all enterprises, all institutions on August 31. The working class, the working people, guided by the feeling of responsibility for the country, by the striving for stabilisation and tranquility, demonstrated their civic stand, worthy of respect. Political activity of party bodies and organisations was an important factor of tranquillity.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party expressed gratitude to the civilian militia, the security service, the civilian militia voluntary reserve for firm but at the same time restrained actions to restore order. Highly appreciated is the role of the officers and men of the Polish Army, who are ever ready to defend the interests of the socialist state.

The confidence was expressed that the working class, all honest working people will set off in the future, too, their patriotic stand and labour against instigators of disorders, the forces of anarchy, who for the sake of their anti-socialist aims are trying to draw a boundless danger on Poland. [sentence as received] The Political Bureau called upon the Communists, all Poles to creatively work for the good of the country, to bring the patriotic forces of the people closer together.

OFFICIALS SIGN GOMULKA CONDOLENCE BOOK

LD062134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Comrades Maltsev and Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow in connection with the death of Wladyslaw Gomulka, prominent leader of the Polish and the international communist and workers movement, and one of the founders of the Polish Workers' Party and of the Polish United Workers' Party, where they signed the book of condolences.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET TRADE UNION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

AU061835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 6/9/1982 -- During the visit they are paying to the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] led by Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, had talks with a Soviet T.U. delegation led by S.A. Shalayev, member of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Opinions and information were exchanged on the occasion on the activity the two T.U. organizations carry on on an internal and international plane, as well as on aspects of the international trade union movement. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the fine relations existing between the trade unions of the two countries just as the determination to further work for their development.

FRG OFFICIAL REJECTS TRADE WAR WITH USSR

LD031054 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS -- Peter Corterier, minister of state at the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has confirmed the FRG's stand with regard to trade with the Soviet Union. He emphasized: "We are against a trade war with the USSR." Peter Corterier said that East-West trade should be guided, in particular, by the principles of mutual benefit and the granting of credits on commercial terms.

PCF'S MARCHAIS ON LEBANON, PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD030854 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 3 TASS -- The conflict in Lebanon has once again reaffirmed that lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, without talks with the PLO, which is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and without creating a Palestinian state, General Secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] George Marchais said in an interview with the weekly L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE. He expressed indignation at the crimes of the Israeli military on the Lebanese soil and the stand of the USA, which "unconditionally supported that aggression from beginning to end." U.S. imperialism, he stressed, has again directed the whole of its might against the people fighting for its right to have its own state.

Speaking on the situation in France, George Marchais has on the whole positively evaluated the activities of the government of left forces. During its stay in power, he said, significant steps have been taken directed at invigorating economic activities and combating unemployment.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party pointed out that the aggravation of the crisis through which the capitalist countries are going is adversely affecting the French economy. He pointed out the inadmissibility of the political and economic pressure being brought to bear on France by the Reagan administration, which manifested itself in the "sanctions" against the firms Dresser-France and Cruesot Loire supplying equipment for the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. Georges Marchais expressed satisfaction with the firm stand taken by the French Government on that issue.

PCF POLITBURO ISSUES STATEMENT ON INDUSTRY

LD060748 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 6 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF] has urged all Communists and working people of the country to take an active part in the campaign for the development of national industry, as "one of the decisive conditions for improving the situation in France."

It is stressed in the statement that big capital, using as a pretext the actual aggravation of the crisis in other capitalist countries, asserts that the only way out is austerity measures. Although their profits are growing and the state allocates big funds for them, the businessmen continue to refuse to invest their money in the French economy and prefer to dismiss workers.

The French Communists, the statement says, have long been campaigning, shoulder to shoulder with the working people, against curtailment of production, closure of plants and lay-offs. Therefore they welcome with satisfaction the first steps taken in this field by the government which again expressed its determination to develop national industry and to create new jobs.

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party stresses that it is necessary to develop competitive production so as to recapture positions in the home market, to reduce the imports of manufacture and exportation of capital and to extend the rights of working people at enterprises so that they could take part in discussions on matters relating to their activities.

PROTEST AGAINST U.S. BASE IN ICELAND REPORTED

LD041630 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[By Vitaliy Ilyashenko, from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The protest campaign against the presence of U.S. military bases on Iceland is growing. Keflavik is a small town in southern Iceland, 50 kilometers from the capital of Reykjavik. In the past it was an unremarkable fishing village, but in recent years it has been the center of attention for the inhabitants of this remote island on the edge of the Arctic Circle. This is because one of the largest U.S. military bases in the North Atlantic is near Keflavik. Although the Icelanders have become accustomed to living among glaciers and volcanoes and are not even afraid of the hell's chimney, as they call the fiery crater of Hekla, they do not wish to tolerate another volcano -- the U.S. base -- which is a real threat to their security.

It may seem to be a paradox, but Iceland's international airport is located at the U.S. military base, behind this checkpoint. The first thing you see on arriving at the island is U.S. Phantoms, Orions and AWACS planes. The Pentagon won the effective right to use Keflavik indefinitely under a military agreement signed 30 years ago. The United States got its base on the island after drawing Iceland into NATO. This was not done without blackmail. The entire operation was kept a secret from the people and carried out behind their backs. The Americans landed at Keflavik in the spring of 1951. Only then did the government announce that U.S. troops had been stationed in the country.

The Pentagon is now expanding and modernizing the base and building new military facilities. In an attempt to extinguish the wave of protest, Washington has asked the Icelanders to build a new civilian airport outside the base. The United States is prepared to pay all the construction costs provided that U.S. warplanes can use the new Icelandic airport if a crisis situation arises. Democratic public opinion in the country opposes these plans. The campaign to eliminate U.S. bases is gathering momentum in Iceland with every year that passes. Maria (Tossdasdatir) is one of the campaign's organizers.

[Begin recording in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] [Question] Maria, what are the main goals of this movement?

[Answer] The main goal of this movement is to get the U.S. military to leave Icelandic soil. We want our country to remain neutral. Iceland proclaimed its neutrality dozens of years ago. We want to live in peace, on friendly terms with all peoples.

BRIEFS

FINNISH ENVOY HONORED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Jaakko Hallama, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Finland to the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples. This marks his active participation in the development of relations of friendship, good-neighborliness and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 82 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON REAGAN PROPOSALS

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA has published today an editorial article commenting on Reagan's statement. Follows the text of the article headlined "How To Go Towards a Settlement?":

"There have been no few wars in the history of the Middle East. But the Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinians, which outgrew into real genocide, will, perhaps, be recognized the most cruel and bloody one. Never before has the aggressor acted so cynically and impudently, pointedly flouting not just generally-recognized norms of international law, but also the explicit collective decisions of the Organization of United Nations. Israeli tanks rolled over defenceless peaceful citizens of Lebanon, tormented a land of an ancient human civilization and rumbled over the U.N. flag.

How can the fact be explained that the aggressor has passed all bounds, feeling that it would go with impunity? Because it relied for permanent and direct support on its old patron. The spirit of hostility and confrontation cultivated nowadays by the Washington administration has apparently inspired the Tel Aviv leaders, infused in them confidence that they could do whatever they liked.

It is already known now that the action of the Zionist aggressors had been outlined in detail in Washington, where they not simply had given a 'go ahead' to unleashing the aggression, but also supplied the invaders with barbarous means of mass destruction -- cluster, suction and pellet bombs, phosphorous shells. The Pentagon has tested, with the assistance of its 'stooge', on women, old people and children the weapons, which are designed for use also against other peoples.

The tragedy of Lebanon is also a direct result of the Camp David agreements. The separate deal, which was based on a collusion between the USA and Israel against the Arab peoples, was designed to split their ranks and weaken their resistance. Already then, at Camp David they, as a matter of fact, pronounced a sentence on the four million Palestinian people, on hundreds of thousands people who were then killed, mulitated and left homeless.

The world has shuddered in the fact of the brutalities that are comparable only with what the Nazis did. At the same time the world admires the courage and heroism of the Palestinians, the staunchness of the defenders of west Beirut, the fearlessness of the fighters upholding their people's freedom and independence.

But what about Washington? They did everything there to provide a cover for the aggressor, to enable it to make short shrift of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. At the United Nations Organization, where the wrath of the peoples, their disgust at what the aggressor was perpetrating in Lebanon was expressed, the Washington diplomats did their utmost in an attempt to protect the murderers and butchers, to take them under their protection. The U.S. leaders were not at all embarrassed by the fact that their representatives at the U.N. found themselves in shameful isolation.

The calculation was clear. It was to enable the aggressor to gain time, and the United States to ensure new opportunities for the implementation of its imperial policy in the Middle East. This all should be reminded now that the Washington administration is trying to pose for a champion of a quest for a Middle East settlement.

In a concentrated form this found its expression in the television address of the U.S. President on September 1 this year. This address was pictured as a 'new concept' in the American Middle East policy, as almost a radical changeover.

The President declared as the starting point, as problem number one in the Middle East, that of repelling 'the strategic threat' to that area allegedly created by the Soviet Union. His logic is as follows: Everything that Israel is doing for the USA in terms of increasing 'strategic confrontation' in that region is useful. While everything which runs counter to that does not contribute towards the attainment of the American policy objectives. The American President most clearly spelled out one of the main postulates of this policy. He declared that one should not doubt that the United States is against any proposal, whatever side may put it forward and at whatever moment of the process of talks this may happen, which creates a threat to the security of Israel. America's commitment to ensuring the security of Israel is firm and unshakable, he declared.

Thus everything is to be subordinated to the interests of Israel's 'security'. But what about the security and the very existence of other countries and peoples of the Middle East? The President's pronouncements on that score are vague. And albeit he mentions some Arab countries, but does so only in the context of securing the interests of the USA and Israel.

Those who asked themselves the question what determined Washington's line towards the developments in Lebanon, will find in Reagan's address an amazingly frank, cynical answer. The President said that the 'tragic Lebanese war' has created for the USA a new favourable opportunity as regards the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

It comes out that to create that 'opportunity' it was necessary to kill tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese and reduce to ruins the homes of 800 thousand people, destroy and devastate the capital of Lebanon.

It comes out that such casualties were allegedly not only justified, but also necessary from the viewpoint of the national interests of the USA and Israel. Moreover, according to Reagan, the world must almost be grateful to Tel Aviv for its aggression in Lebanon, for all the crimes it perpetrated there. It is not by chance that one will not find in his lengthy speech a single word of condemnation of actions of Israel. He even declared that the USA 'can be proud' of the evacuation of the Palestinians from west Beirut, that credit for it goes to American diplomacy.

Apparently, Washington also believes it to be a credit to U.S. diplomacy that the Israeli troops continue occupying an independent Arab state, bossing it, as if it were part of their own territory. The President passed over in silence the question of the need of an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

And after that, in putting forward the 'new initiative', the United States declares that it is 'unbiassed' in the Arab-Israeli conflict. In so doing, it claims the role of not simply an official go-between (a self-appointed one), but of some kind of an arbiter, which arrogates itself the right to determine how the political map of the Middle East should look.

The claim is openly made that only the USA has a possibility and even the right (sic) to play a leading role in that region. This is all justified by the claim that this region is for the United States a zone of its 'vital interests'.

They in Washington, of course, understand that this stand in such an undisguised form cannot be accepted by the Arab peoples. Even those in the Arab world whom the USA considers to be its allies are hardly prepared to accept such an attitude. Hence an attempt is made to balance the policy of the United States, purely verbally, though. Thus, for example, the President made in his address an indirect admission that the Palestinian problem is the key issue of Middle East settlement. But he at once pours a tubful of cold water. The 'new plan' of the USA categorically, point blank refuses the Palestinian people the right to create their own state. At its most, as a godsend they are promised, is the creation of a so-called 'administrative autonomy' on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza sector, which are under full, including armed, control of Israel.

It could be said that everything goes back to its routine way, to what was planned at Camp David. It follows from the statement by the U.S. President that the United States is denying the Palestinians even the few things which they were promised. Earlier they talked of the possibility of transforming the 'autonomy' into some form of self-determination for the Palestinians through holding a referendum. Presently even this is totally excluded. The 'autonomy' is seen as the ultimate goal. They in Washington and Tel Aviv wish to decide for the Palestinians everything, decide the way the aggressor wishes it. They will look for people from among the Palestinians who are more compliant, who are ready to listen and obey. It is not fortuitous that the President does not mention at all the existence of PLO, which has been recognized by the world community to be the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Thus the Palestinians are denied the main thing -- national self-determination. The President frankly pointed out in his statement that the United States would not support the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It comes out that all the sacrifices made by the Palestinians over the three decades odd of their struggle for independent existence were in vain, that they are denied the right to have a homeland on their own soil, which is sacred to every people. Is that the 'new concept' of the Middle East policy of the USA?

The U.S. President is trying to assure that the USA is against the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector by Israel and disapproves of further construction of Israeli settlements on those lands.

But what is the point at issue, in real fact? The aggressor captured foreign territories by crude military force and, flouting all international norms, is administering cruel arbitrary rule in them. Presently Washington advises the aggressor: 'Please do not go farther, if you can!' Isn't it an outrage upon the national sentiments of the Arabs, upon the rights of the people of Palestine and simply upon common sense!

In making a showy gesture to the side of the Arabs, they in Washington propose to expand the circle of the participants in the talks on 'Palestinian autonomy'. In this connection Jordan is invited to participate in creating 'administrative autonomy' in the Israeli-occupied lands.

The American-Israeli diplomacy is dodging. Being unable to deny that meeting the national aspirations of the Palestinians is the most important factor in resolving the Middle East problem, Washington is at the same time trying to find ways for leaving the Palestinians forever 'under wardship', homeless, to doom them to eternal wandering.

What 'viable peace between the Arabs and Israel', as the American President put it, can be created on such terms? Washington's 'new' proposals program is, as a matter of fact, a further exacerbation of relations between peoples, new bloody conflicts. They are aimed at consolidating the American-Israeli rule. This is precisely the way they were received in a larger part of the Arab world. Indignation is the word which was used there to describe these proposals.

The haste shown by the USA in putting forward its plan, while the Israeli troops continue trampling the Lebanese soil and threatening the Palestinians and Syrians with new repressions, have not remained unnoticed either. This is understandable. They in Washington are too frank in their attempt at making political capital on Lebanon's tragedy.

And when the U.S. President calls for turning over a new leaf in the Middle East, he sees it, above all, in a return to the Camp David accords, which remain the foundation of the American policy, the return which, in actual fact, presupposes a further toughening of diktat that is alien to the interests of the Arabs, to the interests of peace.

On these days the fact that Tel Aviv has, as they say, most negatively met Washington's 'new' proposals, has rejected them outright, is interpreted as a sensation in the USA, in other Western countries. But they in the White House openly say, that that was not a surprise, thus recognizing, in fact, that it is precisely the sort of reaction which suits the book of the American administration. It is a performance, a crude game of the aggressor and its assistant!

Western observers themselves unanimously declare that the U.S. authorities are extremely worried about the 'erosion of the stand of the United States in the Arab and the Islamic world.' The semblance of a conflict between Washington and Tel Aviv is designed to create an impression of some changes in the policy of the USA, of a 'broader' approach of the USA to the Middle East problems.

The architects of the American policy would very much wish to wash off the disgrace, which stained the reputation of the USA all over the world in connection with Washington's direct assistance to the Israeli aggressors. Taking advantage of the completion of evacuation of detachments of the Palestine Liberation Organization from west Beirut, the United States is trying for the sake of appearances to dissociate itself in a way from the role of an inspirer and ally of Israel in the latter's aggressive actions against the Arabs.

There is one clear calculation in all of that game. The deliberately staged 'differences' between the USA and Israel in connection with the rejection by Tel Aviv of 'Reagan's initiatives' are aimed at distracting the attention of world and Arab public from the main thing -- from the American-Israeli collusion. While reprimanding Israel, as it were, for going too far, the U.S. President immediately apologizes to it, assures it of readiness to go together with it to the end.

The address by the U.S. President contains some wordings, which if they are taken separately, can hardly be objected. Who can object against such words as 'peace', 'goodwill' and 'settlement'. But policy is not judged by words, but by actions. And the real actions of the USA, especially the actions of the U.S. administration on the tragic days of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, cannot but arouse the indignation of the Arab peoples and the whole world public.

In putting forward his plan, the U.S. President admitted that the history of the quest for peace and justice in the Middle East is a 'tragedy of lost opportunities.' One can only agree with that statement. But this 'tragedy of lost opportunities' emerged in a considerable measure through the fault of the USA. It was enough for Washington to stir a finger, and Israel would not dare to unleash an aggression against the Palestinians and Lebanon.

The world has witnessed not simply an Israeli aggression but an American-Israeli one. It is a consequence of the 'strategic accord' between Israel and the USA reached in the name of implementing American ambitions in the area, which was declared a sphere of 'vital interests' of the USA. One cannot imagine a just and lasting peace when not peaceful ideas of cooperation, but aggressive objectives, are laid as its basis, not the ideas of reckoning with the legitimate interests of the sides, but the aims of opposing its aggressive, imperialist interests to the interests of other countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union, which invariably sides with the just cause of the Arab peoples, believes that a true Middle East settlement is possible only on the basis of withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the occupied territories, with due regard for the vital interests of the Palestinian people, recognition of their right to self-determination up to the creation of their sovereign, independent state."

Moscow Arabic Comment

LD062144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] U.S. official propaganda is making much noise about the so-called Reagan initiative, which it describes as an important contribution to the cause of peace in the Middle East. Replying to this, Tel Aviv says that it is a blow to Israel's interests.

Today's PRAVDA editorial describes the so-called U.S.-Israeli differences as a blunt trick by the aggressors and their partners.

Whom do the U.S. President's proposals serve in fact? THE WASHINGTON POST published a review of Zionist leaders in the United States. We mention the following: Rhode Island Congressman Claiborne Pell praised Reagan's proposals since they express a firm undertaking to support the security of Israel; director of the U.S.-Israeli relations committee Thomas [word indistinct] said that his organization is pleased with Reagan's ideas, explaining that the President rejects setting up an independent Palestinian state. Other prominent U.S. Zionist figures have made similar comments. They know very well the U.S. administration's real stance and the demands of the Zionist leadership in Israel.

All this asserts PRAVDA's correctness in saying that Washington's proposals seek to consolidate U.S.-Israeli domination in the Middle East.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN SPEECH, INITIATIVE

IZVESTIYA Review

LD052120 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The events in Lebanon have shown, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out in an international review, that the USA not only encourages Israel's expansionist plans, but also hatches such plans jointly with Israel. The Lebanese tragedy has ultimately exposed Washington's lies that it "takes care of the interests" of the Arab and other Muslim states. "Israel has been and remains the main outpost of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. Washington's policy is, as before, based on unilateral and complete support for its 'strategic ally'".

The U.S. plans in the Middle East are based on long-term strategic calculations, their aim being that of expanding, strengthening and perpetuating large-scale American military presence in that region.

Touching upon the recent visit to Washington of Israeli Defence Minister Sharon and the Middle East tour of U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, IZVESTIYA writes: "Both these visits, as well as the whole complex of American-Israeli relations have shown how much coordinated the military ties between the two states and how identical their aims are as well as what danger stems today to the Arab East countries from Israel and its overseas patron, as the armed aggression in Lebanon was not of a local character. It is a potential threat to all Arab states, which, as never before, need to restore their unity in connection with the stepped up intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East."

Also indicative, the newspaper continues, is the latest television address by President Reagan on the Middle East problem. Ronald Reagan said nothing about the need to liberate the Arab territories captured by Israel, did not condemn Tel Aviv for military adventures, did not say a word about withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. "As we see," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion, "the Israeli scale has again proved to be heavier on the balance of the American Middle East policy..."

Unrealistic Assessment

LD040522 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[By New York correspondent Yevgeniy Petko]

[Text] President Reagan, speaking on American television, advanced a number of proposals on a Middle East settlement. Washington continues to be against forming an independent state for the Palestinians, suggesting a sort of autonomy in its place. Nor did the President say anything about the need to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon. Details from a Radio Moscow correspondent in New York, Yevgeniy Petko:

Absent in the statement of the President is the main point: Recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and forming their own state. Instead, the United States proposes forming a sort of Palestinian autonomy, and -- strange as it may seem -- at the expense of the sovereign Arab state of Jordan. Further in his statement, the President said Israel's military might is unmatched in the Middle East. He also stressed the close contact between Tel Aviv and Washington and confirmed his support of the Camp David agreements.

Against the background of Israel's continuing aggression in Lebanon, Ronald Reagan actually demanded from the Arab countries guarantees of the security of its ally and also their consent to participate actively in the talks on Palestinian limited autonomy within the framework of Camp David. And that is to be done under the threat of further Isreali annexation of seized Arab lands. And the fact that the President hasn't the slightest condemnation for Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon shows that he fails to assess the situation in the Middle East realistically.

Arab Media Cited

LD070830 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Washington's Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: President Reagan's so-called "fresh start" formula for a Middle East settlement is nothing more than an attempt to attain diplomatically those anti-Arab goals which the Israeli allies of the United States have failed to reach during their aggression again Lebanon and the Palestinians. This, in the final analysis, was also admitted by Ronald Reagan himself who declared that "America's commitment to the security of Israel is ironclad."

The so-called Reagan's plan, the Algerian news agency APS says, only means the start of a new phase in the political collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv. The United States, it says, is trying to palm off upon the Arabs under the guise of "new initiatives" what Israel has long tried to impose on them.

The newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published in the United Arab Emirates, writes that Ronald Reagan's proposals are even more dangerous than the Camp David course. In the paper's opinon, they are aimed at "exposing the Arabs to the most sophisticated forms of imperialist plunder and enslavement."

As was often the case in the past, the threadbare thesis of a "Soviet threat" is being used again as a fig leaf to cover up Washington's imperial ambitions. This is happening at a time when the U.S.-Israeli collusion has left more than 50,000 innocent people in Lebanon killed and wounded, the homes of 800,000 people there reduced to rubble and Beirut crippled. The President did not find space in his speech to criticise these crimes -- to nobody's surprise, for Israel perpetrated the acts of banditry in Lebanon as Washington's flunkey by using arms bearing the stamp "made in the U.S." and acting on U.S. prompting.

Ronald Reagan's statement, reflecting U.S. orientation for supporting Israel by fully disregarding the interests of the Arabs, clearly contains a concealed threat: The tragic fate of Lebanon may befall any other state in the region which would dare refuse to obey U.S. diktat. Under the accompaniment of such threats Washington is undertaking an attempt to squeeze Lebanon, left lifeless after the Israeli aggression, as well as Jordan into the procrustean bed of the Camp David separate deal. Washington flatly denies the Palestinians the main thing -- national self-determination.

The "new proposals" which came from the White House are pursuing the old aims. Viewing Israel as the principal bridgehead for penetrating into the Middle East, the United States is trying, with the help of the Tel Aviv's military machine, to place the Arab world under its military-political control and create conditions to enable U.S. monopolies to exploit the region's rich fuel and other resources.

As justly noted by the Moroccan newspaper AL-BAYAN, Reagan's plan was dragged into life precisely at a moment when, after the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, the Arab countries are beginning at their summit conference in Fes to work out a common line to counter Zionism and imperialism. The United States would like its "gimmick" to prevent a constructive discussion of the issue of the dangerous effects of the U.S.-Israeli adventure in Lebanon and the exposure of fresh U.S. attempts to impose its domination on the Arab world.

PLO Response

LD061306 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait September 6 TASS -- According to a report of the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA the Palestine Liberation Organisation rejected the proposals of the U.S. President for the settlement of the Middle East crisis declaring that they contain nothing new that could lead to a truly just solution of the problem. The PLO believes that Reagan's proposals do not go beyond the traitorous Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel condemned by the majority of Arab countries.

PLO's Qaddumi Statement

LD040252 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO leadership, stated in Athens that President Reagan's so-called new initiative for the Middle East, about which a lot of fuss was made in the United States, does not stipulate the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It is well-known that President Reagan, in his television address on Wednesday, proposed a plan for a comprehensive peace settlement, as he said, in the Middle East. However, it is clear that there is no room to speak of any comprehensive settlement in the Middle East if the Palestinian Arab people are not granted their right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state. Instead of guaranteeing this legitimate right, the U.S. President proposes autonomy for the Palestinians within the context of the Camp David accords.

[Word indistinct] President Reagan has said that the United States opposes the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Israel and the building of new Israeli settlements in these territories. The essence of the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian question remains the same: no self-determination and no state. No wonder then the leaders of the major Zionist organizations have hastened to welcome this attitude of President Reagan. As for what the U.S. President has said about the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, [words indistinct] such moves Washington has previously made yet Israel continued in its work. Almost one-third of the West Bank has been (?appropriated) so far, the Palestinians evicted from it and Israeli settlements built on it.

Now Tel Aviv has replied in a very sharp tone to Reagan's speech that Israel will in no circumstances abandon its program of building the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This means that the 5 years of autonomy that the U.S. President called for will be exploited by Israel to seize practically all the Palestinian lands and expel as many Palestinians as possible. This is commonsense because Israel's rulers do not see the need even to hide their intentions to remain masters forever of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. President Reagan's address lacks even the hint of the possibility of compelling Israel to abandon its expansionist activities and ambitions. On the contrary, President Reagan affirmed anew that Israel's so-called security or rather its aggressive military capability is a first priority for the United States.

Syrian CP Rejection

LD062044 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 6 TASS -- President Reagan's so-called "new plan" on the Middle East, stemming from the Camp David policy and "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv, is aimed at establishing the United States' domination in the Arab world, at exploitation of the oil wealth of the region, liquidation of Arab national liberation movements, subjugation of Syria and establishment in the Middle East of a military advanced post of imperialism. This is said in a statement of the Syrian Communist Party, which has been distributed here.

The White House intends to consolidate the results of the Israeli aggression and preserve the occupation of Arab lands under the false slogan of "guarantee of Israel's security". Reagan's plan runs counter to all decisions of the United Nations, which repeatedly demanded withdrawal of Israeli troops from all captured Arab lands, and actually encourages Tel Aviv's annexation of east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

In a bid to attain partial, one-sided solution of the Middle East problem. Washington tries to cut the way to its comprehensive settlement which can be attained by means of a special international conference or under the U.N. aegis, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. Reagan's plan fully ignores the question of participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people, in negotiations on settlement. Its aim is to bring to zero the political victory of the defenders of Beirut and to incline them to a capitulatory deal. The U.S. President's speech testifies to Washington's desire to isolate Arab countries from their true friends -- the Soviet Union, other socialist states and anti-imperialist forces, to prepare ground for a new aggressive action against Syria.

The Syrian Communist Party, the statement stresses, firmly turns down the American plan and calls upon the progressive and patriotic forces, public and trade union organizations of the country to come out against the new imperialist-Zionist conspiracy, to back the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for self-determination and formation of their own independent state, to press for withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands.

WEINBERGER VISIT TO ISRAEL, EGYPT VIEWED

LD031956 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Lies Behind Weinberger's Trip to the Middle East?"]

[Text] UPI has reported that after inspecting 800 U.S. Marines in Beirut, Weinberger went to Tel Aviv, where he had talks with Begin, Sharon and Shamir. The second part of his Middle East tour will be Cairo.

What draws our attention is that Weinberger's visit is taking place amid a clamorous propaganda campaign about the recent television speech by U.S. President Reagan which [word indistinct] and mentor try to depict as the best initiative put forward by the United States in respect to the Middle East.

[Words indistinct] we see in these proposals the same rejection of the legitimate demand for the establishment of a state for the Palestinian Arabs.

At the same time, President Reagan's speech has reflected Washington's concern over the deterioration of its relations with Arab countries, even with those moderate Arab countries, as they are called, because of Washington's full support for the bloody Israeli adventure in Lebanon. Reagan has called on some of these countries to reconsider their attitude toward the infamous Camp David operation and to join it in order to prevent any new piratical aggressions by Israel against [words indistinct].

As for Washington's Zionist partner in the Camp David operation, it has uttered precise statements time after time: Begin has affirmed that he rejected anything that departs from the Camp David framework, particularly from the angle that the Zionists view these accords. The Israeli defense minister, whose statements disregard all diplomatic norms, told the Reagan administration during his visit to Washington that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied West Bank or the Gaza sector. This was also reiterated by Foreign Minister Shamir when he commented on the infamous Reagan initiative. It was not by accident that a White House official recently said, as was reported by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, that the United States now expects Israel to annex the West Bank and there is nothing much Washington can do to prevent this.

As for the attitude of the third party in the Camp David operation, it is still unique. On 31 August, its president affirmed its adherence to the Camp David accords. Yet the Egyptian president repeatedly said that it would be difficult for Cairo to hold talks with Tel Aviv until the latter recognizes the Palestinian People's right to self-determination and as long as the Israeli forces remain in Lebanon.

All this shows that the American diplomatic task which Weinberger is carrying out aims at settling differences among the Camp David partners in order to give new life to Camp David. However, Washington still forgets the principal issue in the matter: Any attempt to solve the Palestine question without the participation of the Palestinians themselves and consequently without the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, is bound to fail. The Kuwaiti delegate to the UN accurately said: There can be no wedding without a bride.

The attitude of the Palestinians, including the Arab inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and Gaza, is clear: They reject and will always reject any solution which does not affirm their established right to self-determination and the establishment of their state.

Activities Reported

LD031434 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] London September 3 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, now in Israel on a "military", as he said, mission, expressed "satisfaction" with negotiations which were held today with the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. The U.S. defense secretary, a REUTER correspondent reports from Jerusalem, described the talk as "constructive."

The press of Western countries, including British press, repeatedly noted in the past that Weinberger's trip is an unambiguous pointer to the identity of views and aims of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, including towards Lebanon, and the United States' firm support for Tel Aviv's aggressive course towards Arab peoples.

The chief of the Pentagon yesterday visited Israel's military plants which put out Merkava tanks and Kfir war planes. On the same day he attended Israeli Army military exercises on Syrian Golan Heights which had been annexed by Tel Aviv.

'Military Mission'

LD032352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] News agencies have reported that the visit to Israel by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has ended. Weinberger himself said that he was on a military mission there. His last meeting in Jerusalem was with Sharon, the Israeli foreign minister [title as heard]. REUTER reports that the head of the Pentagon described this meeting as constructive. Generally speaking, one might have expected such a characterization. The very fact of Weinberger's trip to Israel is yet more proof that the United States and Israel share the same views and objectives in the Near East. There are suspicions that Washington and Tel Aviv will now try to force Lebanon to sign a peace treaty along the lines of the Camp David treaty with Egypt. It also cannot be ruled out that they intend to break Lebanon up into ministates.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Army command has admitted that no day goes by without losses among the officers and men of the occupation forces in Lebanon. Every day there are reports of partisan operations in south Lebanon, in the hilly areas of the country and in the western Al-Biqa'. Lebanese and Palestinian patriots are operating there. They are inflicting painful losses in men and equipment on the invaders. They are mining the roads, ambushing columns of military trucks and destroying Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers. In short, one can say that the land is ablaze under the feet of the interventionists. The walkover which Begin and Sharon predicted has not come to pass. The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are fighting the aggressor with arms in their hands.

Support for Annexation

LD050312 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Gentlemen, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made a tour of the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza sector, which are occupied by Israel, and also of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, which the Zionists have annexed. The chief of the Pentagon attended the military maneuvers in the Golan Heights, staged by the Israeli occupiers. The insolent nature of these maneuvers is increasing because Tel Aviv is threatening to attack Damascus, which is located, as Sharon has boasted, within the range of the Israeli guns.

Observers consider the U.S. defense secretary's tour of the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories in Israel as an embodiment of support for Tel Aviv's policy in annexing others' territories. In addition to that, this tour indicates that Washington is seeking its strategic objectives, first of all the expansion and consolidation of the U.S. military presence in the Arab territories. U.S. ground forces have been stationed in Sinai Peninsula indefinitely, and now the United States is seeking to consolidate its military presence in Lebanon one way or the other.

Furthermore, Begin's government expressed, at the time, its readiness to put the whole of Israel's territories -- within which Tel Aviv includes the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza sector -- at the disposal of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Observers do not exclude the possibility of the appearance of U.S. soldiers in these Arab territories, in the event of -- as they like to call it in Washington, emergency circumstances. As for these emergency circumstances, they are continuously created by the U.S. strategic ally in the Middle East -- Israel.

Arrival in Cairo

LD032100 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo September 3 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has arrived on a one-day visit here today. He is to meet with President Mubarak, Minister of Defense and Defense Industry Abu Ghazalah and Foreign Minister 'Ali.

From local press reports it follows that Weinberger's talks with the Egyptian defence minister will focus on conclusion of long-term deals to supply U.S. arms to Cairo. In addition, they are to discuss the situation in the region and the so-called U.S. proposals on the Middle East.

Prior to this, the Pentagon chief visited Beirut and Tel Aviv.

U.S. EXERCISES IN OMAN 'THREAT' TO REGION

GF041840 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington's Dangerous Plans"]

[Summary] Dear Listeners, THE WASHINGTON POST has recently reported that Washington plans to hold sidescale exercises around Oman during the current year. "It is common knowledge that Oman has a strategic position in the Persian Gulf. Large deposits of oil have recently been discovered in that country. It is not surprising, therefore, that Oman, which is headed by Sultan Qabus, plays an important part in the plans drawn up by U.S. militarists. Obviously, Oman's activities have increased after the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the disbanding of CENTO."

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, Oman is important for the United States and a number of Western oil importing countries because it is in the vicinity of the Strait of Hormuz through which oil tankers travelling to the Arabian Sea cross. "Meanwhile, the Strait of Hormuz accommodates a large U.S. naval base. In fact, this base is found on the island of Masirah, belonging to Oman. Meanwhile, military airports capable of accommodating [words indistinct] and various types of large transport aircraft are [words indistinct] in Oman. On the island of Masirah itself, U.S. military personnel from every service are employed. The people of Oman are not allowed on the island. And, as stated by [name indistinct] daily published in India, 10,000 U.S. troops are currently deployed on Masirah. These troops are part of the Rapid Deployment Force."

The Pentagon has military bases on Oman's soil. In short, U.S. imperialism is giving momentum to the effort made to convert Oman into a U.S. support base in the region. "The Pentagon is endeavoring to establish a support base in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean with a view to realizing its military adventures and crushing the national liberation movements of the peoples."

It has been reported that Washington intends to use all the naval facilities in Oman. In fact, it has planned to spend $280 million for its bases in that country. "Dear listeners, we would like to remind you that Oman has an important part in the U.S. military exercises held in the region. The biggest of these exercises was the Bright Star exercise which took place last year in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman."

Obviously, the initiatives the United States has been making to organize new military exercises in and around Oman constitute a threat to the peoples and countries of the region. Iran is also within the sphere of this danger. "This is due to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their allies in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region are harboring a grudge against Iran. Furthermore, Sultan Qabus' proimperialist regime in Oman is among those which do not want to tolerate Iran and its revolution. Just like the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary regime in Oman (?wishes to remove the Iranian revolution) and establish a regime in Iran similar to that in [words indistinct]. It is common knowledge that Qabus was then the closest associate and loyal friend of Mohammad Reza, the executioner of the Iranian people."

It is also common knowledge that the peoples of the Persian Gulf are opposed to Washington's military preparations in the region. "Meanwhile, the Soviet proposals concerning the Gulf region are aimed at rectifying the sitaution in the Gulf and converting this region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

These proposals state that new bases should not be established in the Gulf and nuclear and other destructive arms should not be deployed in the already existing bases. They also state that the sovereignty of the regional countries and their stand not to participate in alliances should be respected. Of course, after the revolution, Iran adopted the said stand as well. And, as you know, the [word indistinct] Soviet policy is totally opposed to the U.S. policy over the Persian Gulf region. This is why it is not a coincidence that while the policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists is strongly criticized and condemned in the world, the Soviet proposals are (?greatly welcomed).

ARAB CHARGES OF SOVIET 'ABANDONMENT' REJECTED

LD040254 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. A lot has been said and written in the Arab world about the policies of the United States and the USSR toward the Lebanese tragedy. The U.S. policy meets everywhere with strong and sharp criticism, and rightly so. It is said that the United States was most actively playing the role of the direct partner of Israel in its barbaric aggression against the Arabs.

However, even until this very day, there are some in the Arab world who act as defenders of the United States, who try in vain, using every means, to beautify the flagrant U.S. imperialist policy. They do so either directly or indirctly through the fabrication of lies against the USSR, for example, and by attributing certain things to Soviet policy in the Middle East of which it is innocent.

The proponents of this line and those championing it are very few in number. The overwhelming majority of responsible Arab officials and the Arab information media give Soviet policy its due praise. This is more true in the Arab countries, and by the national forces, which are in the forefront of the active political and armed struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggression.

I shall relate some typical statements: In a recent interview with the West German magazine STERN, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria said that the USSR supports the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israel's aggression, that it adopts a principled stand alongside the Arabs and denounces Israel's occupation of Arab territory and demands the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. PLO leaders Yasir 'Arafat, Nayif Hawatimah, George Habash, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Faruq Qaddumi and others, as well as leaders of the national Lebanese forces, the Jordanian monarch, and the progressive national press in the various Arab countries all highly praise the effective USSR support for the just cause of the Arabs.

In their praise of the Soviet policy in the Middle East, many in the Arab countries point not only to the Soviet political and diplomatic support for the struggle of the Arab counties against aggression and its defence of their national rights and vital interests, but also to the effective material help the USSR gives the Arabs in their struggle, including military aid. It is an established fact that in Beirut the Palestinian fighters and the detachments of the national Lebanese forces, armed with Soviet weapons, succeeded in checking the advance of the mighty Israeli enemy army, inflicting heavy losses on it, particulary on its military hardware.

The extent of the Israeli losses in Lebanon can easily be realized from the decision by the Reagan administration to offer urgent additional military aid to Israel to the tune of $1.5 billion. The United States will first provide the enemy with tanks and aircraft, because Israel's losses in tanks and aircraft in the battle of Lebanon were particularly evident.

It is worth mentioning also that the USSR has, during the developments in Lebanon, offered urgent effective military aid to Syria, which enabled the Syrian Army to stand firmly in the face of the Israeli enemy.

All these are established facts. But there are some in the Arab world, unfortunately, who have no conscience. They try to depict the situation as though the USSR has abandoned the Arabs and left them alone in front of the Israeli enemy.

In this respect, I will quote an article published in the Egyptian paper AL-AHALI, which contained a proper reply to those who spread lies against the USSR, and to those in the Arab world as the paper said, who in the past have repeatedly demanded the expulsion of the USSR from the region and who come now to ask: Why have the Russians not intervened? AL-AHALI writes: Some of the Arab regimes and personalities are levelling unfounded charges against the USSR in an attempt first to exonerate their U.S. partner and ally and prevent indignation from being directed against the U.S. policy. Second, as the Cairo paper wrote, these Arab regimes, which failed to stand by the Palestine resistance and the Lebanese, by levelling fabrications and lies against the USSR want to exonerate themselves of all blame, which they want to lay on the shoulder of a third party.

I could add more to what the Cairo paper AL-AHALI has said, but I will be content with what I have already quoted.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE OPENS 6 SEP IN FES

LD060824 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, September 7 TASS -- Late in the evening on Monday in the Moroccan town of Fes, there opened the second phase of the 12th meeting of heads of state and government of Arab countries. Resumption of its deliberations was preceded by a conference of foreign ministers of Arab countries in the Moroccan town of Mohammedia. Its participants examined and approved the agenda for the Fes meeting whose principal agenda items are the situation in the Middle East in the light of the continuing aggressive actions by Israeli in the region, and ways to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Meeting Agenda

LD070834 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Karpov and Igor Myakishev report: The second stage of the 12th conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries continues in Fes, Morocco. It is attended by delegations from 19 Arab countries and the Palestine liberation delegation, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries are represented at Fes by heads of state. Libya does not take part in the Fes meeting. Egypt, expelled from the Arab League after signing separate agreements with Israel, (?was not) invited to the conference.

It will be recalled that the 12th Arab summit conference, convened late in November last year, was suspended because of differences between its participants on the question of solving the Middle East problem.

The participants in the present summit meeting are discussing a wide range of problems related to the complex situation created in the Middle East as a result of Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestine problems, effected with United States support.

They will consider, specifically, ways of settling the Middle East conflict and rendering effective aid to the Arab people of Palestine who are waging a courageous struggle for their national rights, including the right to setting up their own independent Palestine state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The delegations of Arab countries that arrived in Fes emphasize that after the evacuation of the Palestine fighters from west Beirut the most acute problem is the necessity of the unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the Israeli occupiers from Lebanon. The agenda of the Fes conference includes also the question of the dangerous nature of American-Israeli strategic cooperation within the frameworks of which Washington sanctioned and supported the Tel Aviv's invasion of sovereign Lebanon.

Serious anxiety of many delegations, first and foremost the member countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, have been aroused by the unceasing United States attempts to weaken the front of struggle of the Arabs against Zionist and imperialist aggression, which found an expression in the so-called "new proposals" on the Middle East, advanced by President Reagan on the eve of the Arab summit conference.

These Washington strategems are aimed at frustrating an equitable solution of the Palestine problem, preventing the setting up of an independent Palestine state and at widening the frameworks of Camp David through pressure on the Arabs.

The local press points out that the complex situation created in the Middle East immediately demands of the Arab leaders the restoration of pan-Arab solidarity, unity of the ranks of the Arab countries and the working out of their common strategy of struggle with the object of resolutely [word indistinct] the conspiracies of imperialist forces and Zionism in the region.

'Lack of Unity'

LD062216 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] The 12th conference of the heads of states and governments, members of the Arab League, opened today in the Moroccan city of Fes. Yasir 'Arafat is expected to arrive for the conference; he may already be in Fes. It would be more correct to say that the meeting has been resumed, as it started and was interrupted in November last year because of sharp differences arising from the plan for settling the Near East problem proposed by Saudi Arabia. Complications then arose and there was even talk of postponing the conference in connection with the election of the new Lebanese president. He has not yet taken over his duties. Later it was announced that Lebanon will send State Minister Joseph Abu Khatir to the meeting.

These inconsistencies, which appear to be formal at first glance, reflect the lack of unity and dissensions among Arab states, especially in the face of Israel's arbitrary behavior in Lebanon and the tragedy of the Palestinian people. Last week it was manifested during the preparatory conference of foreign ministers of Arab states at a place north of Casablanca. The ministers agreed only that today in Fes they will submit for study by the heads of states and governments three substantially different documents prepared by Lebanon, the PLO and Syria, respectively. Contradictory reports on the contents of these documents have been leaked to the press, so I shall refrain from talking about them.

The agenda also includes Saudi Arabia's controversial plan containing an indirect recognition of Israel. True, Saudi King Fahd has let it be known that he is ready to remove his proposals. The primary political task, he said, is to make sincere efforts to achieve maximum mutual understanding between the Arab countries, and agreement on the part of joint Arab actions against Israel, which has gone too far in its arrogance.

Judging from the numerous statements, all the participants of this important meeting in Fes want mutual understanding and unity, yet almost every participant wants this only on his platform.

Meanwhile, the United States, together with Israel, watch this discordance in the Arab world with unconcealed malicious joy.

It is not in vain that Washington hurried with its pseudo new plan for a Near East settlement. In some Arab countries, including Morocco, the newspapers are intensively developing a thesis on a decisive change of U.S. Near East policy in the direction of justice. This further increases turmoil and tension around the Fes conference, which is so important for the Arab states. As for the notorious Reagan plan, we have already talked in detail and in many programs about its essence. I would like to draw your attention to a very interesting article on the subject in today's issue of PRAVDA. It examines all aspects of the problem.

U.S. Seeks Division

LD062128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] The Arab summit conference resumes its work in the Moroccan town of Fes on Monday. We would like to recall that the summit's work was suspended in November last year due to the differences that emerged among the participants, differences which reflected the absence of unity among the Arabs even with regard to the basic issue of reaching a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

It is no secret that, immediately afterwards, Israel, with U.S. support, embarked on an intensified preparation for aggression in Lebanon. The Zionists and their protectors thought -- and not without foundation -- that under these circumstances the Arabs would not be able to act as a single front against the aggression nor could they give effective aid to the victim of the aggression.

The U.S. and Israeli calculations, we regret to say, were right. The Arabs were unable to agree to meet together once more in Fes and discuss the pressing issues until 3 months after the Zionists' attack on Lebanon, the attack which caused the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples endless calamities.

Despite the fact that the Arab press is very conservative in its predictions regarding the outcome of the Fes summit, it is possible to state without any hesitation, however, that the mere resumption of the summit is in itself a proof of the fact that the trend to adopt a unified attitude toward the most acute issue in the Arab world has prevailed. In this respect, one must point out that the enemies of the Arabs are doing their utmost to prevent the Arabs from closing their ransk and uniting their voice.

Take as an example President Reagan's so-called Middle East initiative which came immediately in the wake of the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Mohammedia and at the threshold of the Fes summit. The Moroccan AL-BAYAN pointed this out frankly, adding that Reagan's plan came at the moment when the Arab countries had embarked on a common course to stand up to Zionism and imperialism. The Syrian TISHRIN wrote the same thing and pointed out that the plan seeks to divide the ranks of the Arab leaders who are meeting in Fes. The paper added that he who stands by his nation, his people and their main cause, the Palestinian cause, cannot stand in the same line with the United States since Washington and Tel Aviv are partners in aggression against the Arabs.

ARAB LEADERS CITED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, LEBANON

PM060907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "The Aggressor Must Go"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Aug -- The campaign is spreading in Lebanon for a speedy end to the Israeli occupation and the unconditional withdrawal of the interventionists' troops from Lebanese territory. The participants of the congress of the national patriotic forces held in Baalbek stressed that Israel's invasion of Lebanon pursued the goal of undermining the independence and integrity of the Lebanese state, making it sign a capitulatory peace treaty with the aggressor and leaving the country under Israeli control.

Lebanese patriotic forces, the congress resolution says, will struggle tirelessly for the motherland's liberation from the Israeli occupation and for the preservation of its territorial integrity and national independence.

In unleashing the aggression against Lebanon, Tel Aviv made no secret of the fact that its aim is to destroy the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, says a telegram sent by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the leadership of AAPSO. But thanks to the heroic staunchness of Beirut's defenders, the Israeli aggressors' base designs were foiled. We are not alone, the telegram stresses, in the struggle against perfidious intrigues of the United States, which is backing Israel. This is the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and for freedom, progress and independence. Y. 'Arafat expressed gratitude to AAPSO for its support for the Palestinians, who, he stressed, will seek the satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine until they are victorious.

The evacuation of Palestinian armed formations from west Beirut is nearing completion. In recent days two more groups of Palestinians have been taken by sea to the Syrian port of Tartus.

Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Beirut today with another group of Palestinian fighters. In a farewell message to the city's defenders and all Lebanese citizens he stressed that the defenders of west Beirut have refuted the myth of the Israeli Army's "invincibility" and inspired confidence in all Arab peoples in the inevitability of victory in the just struggle against Zionism and American imperialism. The example of west Beirut, the Palestinian leader noted, will always remain in the Arab nations' memory as a model of courage, staunchness and heroism. The Palestinian revolution, Y. 'Arafat said in conclusion, will continue the struggle to liberate the motherland and create an independent Palestinian state.

The evacuation of subunits of Syrian troops from among the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon also began today.

On his arrival in Syria, N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, stressed that the Palestinian fighters and Lebanese patriots have secured an important moral victory over the enemy.

N. Hawatimah gave due credit to the population of Beirut, who staunchly withstood the cruel Israeli blockade and barbaric bombings. As a result of the Zionist military's inhuman actions, he said, thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians died and 600,000 inhabitants of Beirut were rendered homeless. The Palestinian resistance movement owes much to the Lebanese people and considers it its duty to contribute to the continuing struggle to eliminate the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Aden devoted to the arrival of a large detachment of Palestinian fighters in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed complete solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle against the Israeli aggressors, who are supported by U.S. imperialism. Your heroism and staunchness, he stated, addressing the Palestinian fighters, are an example for all who fight for freedom and national independence. The tragic events in Lebanon, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed, have confirmed with the utmost clarity the fact that the Palestinian problem can only be resolved through the implementation of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to create an independent state.

Husayn Remarks

PM060845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "The Aggressor Must Go"]

[Text] New York, 30 Aug -- In an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, King Husayn of Jordan has stated that there will be a "real catastrophe" in the Near East unless steps are taken in the near future to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Stressing that the so-called "Camp David peace process" imposed by official Washington is "absolutely unacceptable to Jordan," King Husayn stated that peace in the Near East is possible only with the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who is in the United States, has again confirmed Tel Aviv's intention of continuing to occupy Lebanon. According to him, Israel intends to impose on Lebanon a separate "peace" treaty with that Arab country.

The Tel Aviv hawk did all he could to justify Israel's bloody aggression in Lebanon, to which tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants of the country and Palestinian refugees there have fallen victim. Sharon thanked the United States for its support for the Israeli aggression. The United States, as he stressed, "now agrees with everything" Israel is doing in Lebanon.

PDRY Minister's Statement

LD040348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Statement made by Comrade 'Ali Ba Dhib, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and PDRY deputy prime minister, to Moscow Radio correspondent -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] The current situation in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf is indeed serious, for the forces of imperialism have intensified their capabilities in order to subdue the peoples of the area, impose their hegemony and influence over the peoples of the area and increase their exploitation of the wealth of these peoples.

This situation undoubtedly demands more than at any other time in the past the unity of all the national forces and the progressive forces which are opposed to imperialism and reaction. However, we wish to affirm that in order for this unity to be an effective one, it must consolidate relations with all the progressive forces in the world in order to realize decisive [word indistinct].

Imperialism, Zionism and reaction are today striking among themselves an alliance in a manner they never did before in order to attain their objectives and implement their designs. The current situation in Lebanon in particular and the Middle East in general as well as in the Gulf provide the best proof of this. In view of this, we affirm anew the importance of all the national and progressive forces working to cast away their differences, close their ranks and forge an effective alliance with the forces of the world revolutionary movement headed by the USSR in order to deal a decisive effective reply to the Zionist imperialist growing offensive.

The forces of the socialist bloc headed by the USSR constantly constitute and will always be the principal ally of the world revolutionary movement. Undoubtedly, the struggle of our people against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism and for the realization of their supreme objectives must develop solidarity further with the forces of the socalist bloc and all the forces of the world revolutionary movement.

TEHRAN EXPLOSION, OFFICIAL REACTION REPORTED

LD070904 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran September 7 TASS -- More than 50 people were killed and 100 wounded as a result of a powerful explosion, which took place at one of the streets of Tehran last night. The explosion damaged scores of cars, a passenger bus, windows in houses at a considerable distance from the place of explosion were smashed, fires sprang up.

A statement of the Prime Minister of Iran Musavi-Khamene'i [as received] which was distributed here today, lays the guilt for the new crime on agents of American imperialism which weaves conspiracies against people of countries of the region.

U.S., USSR APPROACH TO IRANIAN ECONOMY CONTRASTED

NC041553 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Speaking in Mashhad on the anniversary of the deaths of Iran's leaders Mohammad Raja'i and Mohammad Bahonar, President Hoseyn Khamene'i stressed this week that the Iranian people should be prepared for struggles against the United States in all fields.

The economy is one of the fields in which the newly emerged Islamic republic is the constant target of imperialist aggression. The U.S. companies, which were overlords in the Iran of the shah's era and who filled their coffers each year with billions of dollars gained from plundering Iran's oil, cannot accept the fact that they have lost their profits. The nationalization of the oil industry, heavy industries and all banks and insurance companies in Iran met with Washington's strong opposition. Although article 43 of Iran's Constitution stipulates the prevention of foreign economic domination of the country's economy, the United States is persistently trying to reestablish its economic domination in Iran. The economic siege of Iran, declared by the United States in the first year after the emergence of the Islamic republic, was for this purpose. The White House tried to make the other imperialist governments follow suit. Washington hoped to immediately force Iran to be dependent on the will of the United States. The Western bourgeoisie press at that time predicted, one after the other, that the newly emerged republic would not last more than a few months or even a few weeks.

But the imperialists' plan was foiled and their calculations were proven wrong. Washington did not take into consideration the existence in the world of the Soviet Union, the powerful socialist bloc, liberated pro-socialist Muslim countries like Syria, Algeria and the PDRY and developed nonaligned countries like India, which have thrown away the yoke of imperialist dictatorship. All these countries, while assisting Iran in breaking the siege, expanded their cooperation with it in various fields. The Soviet Union placed its territory at Iran's disposal for the transit of goods and ensured Iran's quick and reliable contact with all the independent countries of the world.

In its struggle against the Islamic republic, the United States places as much hope on the Iran-Iraq war, which it had fomented 2 years ago, as it did on the economic siege. Washington hopes that the war will destroy Iran's economic strength and will exhaust its manpower. Everyone knows that the war has greatly harmed Iran's industries and agriculture and has brought great adversity. According to estimations by the Western press, both sides have 300,000 dead or disabled. Some 2.5 million Iranians are homeless refugees. The war is one of the reasons for the delay of many measures related to Iran's development and progress, including the implementation of land reform and the improvement of agriculture. Quarters related to Western companies react to each report on losses suffered by Iran during the war with a grin. This week U.S. news agencies hastily reported that as a result of the war, Iran's oil exports have dropped during recent months.

Unlike the United States, which is happy with the losses inflicted by the fomented war, the Soviet Union is exerting manifold efforts to help toward the continuation of Iran's economic development and progress during these complicated times. The commencement of the operation of the Ramin powerplant, the expansion of the Isfahan steel mill and the commissioning of the country's first electrified railway, as well as the building of other important economic facilities with Soviet assistance while the war with Iraq is continuing, are helping to increase Iran's economic strength. All these are clear manifestations of our country's friendly relations with its southern neighbors and prove the truth of the Persian saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Reliable relations based on equal rights are always of paramount importance for the independent economic development and progress of each country, including Iran. However, these relations acquire special importance under the present conditions when the largest imperialist government -- the United States -- is facing economic crisis and financial difficulties and is trying to put its house in order at the expense of other countries.

On Wednesday, President Reagan stressed in his speech aired on U.S. television the importance of the Near East in ensuring the welfare of the United States. In other words, the U.S. administration intends to work more strongly toward the establishment of its economic domination in this region in a bid to continue plundering the wealth and exploiting the peoples of the region.

Therefore, the remarks by President Khamene'i this week stressing that the Iranian people should be prepared for struggles against the United States were very opportune and timely.

IRAN, IRAQ REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN GULF

LD041532 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad September 4 TASS -- Hostilities continue along Iraq-Iran border. Iraq's high military command reported that Iraqi troops killed 23 Iranian soldiers and wounded many others in the past 24 hours.

An official Iraqi military spokesman said that in an operation early today near the island of Khark and the Strait of Hormuz in the military exclusion zone in the Persian Gulf Iraqi Fir Force and naval units sank two tankers, heading for the island of Khark, and two transports, sailing through Hormuz to the port of Bandar Khomeyni.

Tehran September 4 TASS -- The Joint Staff of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution Corps and the Central Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces said in a communique that artillery fire was traded along the entire frontline in the past day. Iranian troops killed "a certain number of enemy soldiers and destroyed several Iraqi reinforced emplacements."

London September 4 TASS -- A spokesman for the Iranian Oil Ministry told REUTERS: "We have heard nothing about any raid. We have heard nothing about any tankers being sunk" in the Persian Gulf.

PDRY LEADER TO VISIT USSR 'MID-SEPTEMBER'

LD061552 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, will pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in mid-September.

FRONTLINE STATES' SUMMIT IN ZAMBIA REPORTED

LD041652 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Lusaka, September 4 TASS -- The six "frontline states" and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) opened a summit meeting today at the Zambian president's country residence 20 kilometres away from the capital.

The leaders of Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and SWAPO will discuss problems pertaining to the granting of independence to Namibia as well as South Africa's unceasing armed provocations against neighbouring states and Pretoria's occupation of South Angola.

Further Report

LD051108 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Lusaka September 5 TASS -- The leaders of the "frontline states" of Africa and the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO], leading the struggle of the Namibian population against the South African invaders, strongly denounced the provocative attempts of the Western powers participating in NATO, primarily the United States, to link the settlement of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal of Cuban troops, discharging their internationalist duty, from Angola. Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, who took part in the conference here, signed a joint communique stressing that the problems of Namibian decolonization and the withdrawal of a Cuban troop contingent from Angola could not be linked.

The South African racist regime, the communique points out, has launched a large-scale campaign to destabilise the situation in the south of the African Continent. The Pretoria army is carrying on its barbarous aggression against Angola. To protect its territory, the Angolan Government has every right to ask a foreign state for military assistance. The West's attempts to link the problem of Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola contravene U.N. Security Council Resolution No 435 and raise additional obstacles in the way of the Namibian people to freedom.

The participants in the conference stated their undivided support for SWAPO in its struggle against the illegitimate occupation of Namibian territory by the South African racists.

COMMENTARY CITES REASONS FOR UNREST IN KENYA

LD050400 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[By observer Georgiy Sashin]

[Text] More than a month has passed since the sudden explosion of passions in Kenya, which revealed lack of stability, and when, according to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, the fate of one of the most stable countries in Africa was dangling by a thread. The reasons that led to the attempted coup on 1 August are examined by our observer Georgiy Sashin.

The very fact of open mutiny in Kenya's Armed Forces shows yet again that not everything is so well in the country today. For years already, Kenya has been the scene of an incessant economic decline caused by outside factors as well as by the inefficient policy of the government bodies. With the world's highest rate of population increase, four percent a year, and increasing shortage of arable land, the pace of Kenya's economic development is slowing down, not increasing. A serious threat to the population's well-being is posed by the recession in farm production. Kenya, earlier regarded as one of East Africa's major grain producers, has recently proved unable to supply herself with the foodstuffs she needs. The continuous growth of inflation and the state debt, the unbridled rising of prices for essential goods, the growing cost of housing -- all have a most baneful effect on the population's living standards, and first and foremost on the living standards of ordinary working people. Foreign journalists note, in reports from Kenya, that more and more people are jobless, complain of corruption and hardships of life and are angered by the abundance enjoyed by the elite.

The repressive measures the ruling elite employs against the dissenters hardly tally with the official doctrine of peace, love and unity proclaimed by President Moi. A barometer indicating the degree of trust for the regime, its popularity among the people, is provided by the attitude of the students, particularly the students of Nairobi University. In this connection, it's worthwhile recalling the enthusiasm they had shown when President Moi released the political prisoners incarcerated by the previous regime and how joyfully the young people greeted the line proclaimed by the president of combating corruption, nepotism and poverty. Not so many years have passed since then but the attitude to the government has changed radically. Now the students showed open support for the participants in the antigovernment uprising, without even knowing, possibly, their program and aims.

Some observers point to the fact that this antigovernment action took place at the moment when the Kenyan Government, caving in to Washington's pressure, agreed to place the port of Mombasa, a number of airfields and other military facilities, at the disposal of the United States Rapid Deployment Force. This intensifying United States penetration into Kenya threatens to turn the country into a hostage of the Pentagon's aggressive policy, a prospect which is seriously worrying the Kenyan public at large and also certain elements of the armed forces, above all in the air force, where the American self-will and diktat manifest themselves with greater clarity than elsewhere.

ULTERIOR MOTIVE SEEN FOR KISSINGER RSA TRIP

PM060951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by B. Pilyatskin: "Why Kissinger Has Come Visiting"]

[Text] Maputu -- Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger has arrived in South Africa.

The official purpose of his visit is to deliver a lecture in Pretoria at the Institute of International Problems. But, commentators note, the U.S. visitor's trip has definite political aims. In this connection the Johannesburg paper RAND DAILY MAIL recalls that Kissinger's previous South African trip (in 1976) and his talks with Vorster and Smith led to the setting up of a puppet government in Rhodesia headed by Bishop Muzorewa. Now, to all appearances, Washington and Pretoria intend to pull off the same stunt in Namibia. It is no accident that Kissinger's itinerary includes Windhoek where he is to meet with local figures from the procolonialist Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE OVER ANTI-CUBAN RADIO NOTED

PM060941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Cherepanov: "Another Radio Ranter"]

[Text] The other day the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a bill submitted by the Reagan administration. According to the bill, it is proposed to allocate $7.5 million in the next fiscal year for the construction of an anti-Cuban propaganda center -- Radio Free Cuba -- in Florida.

The U.S. press makes it clear that the powerful new radio station will transmit 10 hours daily of special provocative broadcasts to Cuba in order to promote the "gradual evolution of the Cuban system" (this was stated in a special report prepared by the White House).

The U.S. public sees this step by the present administration as a clear intention to use "any means" to bring crude pressure to bear on the island of freedom. THE NEW YORK TIMES, which called the plan to set up the new subversive radio center "reprehensible and wasteful," wrote that one reason for the plan's appearing is the President's insuperable desire to demonstrate once again his "spiritual kinship with the right wing." Senator C. Dodd was even more categorical. He called the setting up of the anti-Cuban radio station a "criminal foreign policy venture" and added that such methods should be banished from the practice of international relations.

At the moment the bill is being debated in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, commentators note, officials from the Reagan administration are pressuring members of the committee in order to persuade the senators to approve the bill. Meanwhile, the Pentagon has already started erecting four antennae in Key West (Florida). The gathering of additional money allocated for the construction of the radio station by so-called "private funds," which usually have the CIA behind them, is in full swing.

So this sinister department's harem, which comprises Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, is to have a new member.

Radio Marti Project Assailed

LD052022 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The United States Navy is constructing antennas for an anti-Cuban station, Radio Marti. According to THE MIAMI HERALD, two radio towers have already been built. Anti-Cuban transmissions are scheduled to begin next year. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

The idea of establishing Radio Marti, modelled on Radio Free Europe, and designed to destabilize Cuba's government, was proposed by the Reagan administration last year. Funds for it are yet to be approved by the Senate, but even in the absence of the approval, the United States Navy is already full-steam ahead on the project. Destabilizing foreign governments by radio broadcasts has been a long-standing American practice. Americans who take pride in the sophisticated network of local stations with their various formats, interests and sound cannot even imagine how sordid is the programming of such government and CIA-controlled stations like Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

According to the existing standards, the Federal Communications Commission should have demanded that both be shut down a long time ago. But, as in other fields, Washington sets double standards in broadcasting. One is for local consumption. Quite a different one is reserved for foreign audiences. Political subversion through the waves is a special branch of CIA operations against the socialist nations. Numerous disclosures of direct assistance from Radio Free Europe to the Polish underground in the form of instructions how to sabotage government measures to normalize the situation in Poland bear this out.

As far as the Radio Marti plan goes, some American diplomats believe that it is provocative. Stripped of fine words, transmissions by such stations as Liberty, Radio Free Europe or Radio Marti, should the project be implemented, amount to war on the waves. Some analysts of American politics point out that antigovernment transmissions to Cuba from Florida will be heard in the whole of the Caribbean and Central America. In other words, along with the tranining of antigovernment elements in Miami and Florida to weaken the governments of Cuba, Nicaragua and other progressive regimes, subversion by radio from American territory is an official policy of the Reagan administration.

Cold war, radio war, trade war. The administration of Ronald Reagan is waging all kinds of wars on both friends and foes, allies and adversaries. Fortress America is on the warpath, and in each of these wars the administration hopes to prevail. Even in its eerie scenario of a limited nuclear war in Europe or a protracted global conflict, America is supposed to win. One thing they seem to forget in Washington is that nobody wants to be the loser.

BREZHNEV GREETS URUGUAYAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD032132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the president of Uruguay, Gregorio Alvarez, a telegram in which, on the occasion of the national day of the country, the day of the declaration of independence, he conveyed wishes of successes and well-being to the Uruguayan people. In a reply telegram, Gregorio Alvarez expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations and on his part wished the people's of the Soviet Union prosperity.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE NOTED

LD031530 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Struggle Continuing" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

A week of solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle, to be held on September 4-11 by decision of the World Peace Council, is a new demonstration of the world's mounting might movement against reaction and fascism, against the policy of imperialism, primarily America, which implants and breeds in different parts of the earth military dictatorships. The progressive mankind expresses full support for the righteous cause of the Chilean patriots and wrathfully denounces the monstrous criminal deeds of the Pinochet regime and stigmatises at the same time the U.S. ruling circles. It is exactly the U.S. ruling circles which, having organized an armed repression against the Salvador Allende people's government nine years ago, put in power in Chile a fascist clique. It is exactly owing to the U.S. ruling circles that Chile is still in the grip of bloody terror.

Pinochet's friendship with the United States, writes the Chilean weekly ERCILLA, noticeably strengthened after the Reagan [as received] came to power. The Washington administration sharply broadens military and financial aid to the dictatorial regime. The United States and also some its NATO allies, primarily Britain, increased deliveries of up-to-date arms and military equipment to Chile. Washington, which is arming the fascist regime to the teeth, pursues the dual aim. On the one hand, it ensures to Pinochet a possibility to continue and broaden the policy of repressions and violence inside the country. Washington's course aimed at militarization of Chile has at the same time the aim of turning the Pinochet regime into a gendarme in the southern part of Latin America so as to further U.S. interventionist designs with its help. Mention should be made in this connection of Chile's stand towards Argentina, hostile as it was, in the period of Anglo-Argentinian conflict in the course of which the United States rendered all-round support to British colonialists. It is indicative that Chile is the only country in Latin America which participated along with the United States in the lastest naval exercises "Unidas 23" in the Pacific.

Without such zealous guardianship on the part of the United States the fascist regime of Chile would not have been able to stay in power for such a long time. The people's struggle against the dictatorship is not on the wane, but is steadily on the rise. The working class, other strata of the working people, all Chilean patriots and anti-fascists put up even staucher and more vigorous resistance in reply to the mounting terror and repressions which Pinochet made a matter of official policy. The convincing testimony of the patriots' and anti-fascists' resistance is specifically the recent mighty demonstration of the working people which was held in Santiago streets under the slogan "Bread, work, freedom."

The spirit and the will for unity and joint actions of all democratic, patriotic and anti-fascist forces of Chile are strengthening in the struggle against the pro-American dictatorship. Siding with them are all honest people of the earth. No matter what contrivances the Washington leaders resort to in a bid to present things in a way as if the process of "democratistation" is allegedly under way in Chile, and to thereby justify the criminal course of support of Chilean fascism, the ring of international isolation is narrowing around the Pinochet dictatorship.

The working people of the Soviet Union, all countries of all socialist community pledge their warm solidarity with the freedom-living chilean people.

WFTU Statement Cited

LD030856 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Prague September 3 TASS -- The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is again stating its solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorship, emphasizes a WFTU statement circulated here. The anti-people policy of the fascist regime of Pinochet pushes Chile to the verge of disaster the Chilean working people come out against unemployment, hunger and poverty reigning in the country. On August 19 hundreds of men and women went into the streets of Santiago and held a demonstration under the slogan "Bread, jobs, and freedom." The demonstration became yet another evidence of the fact that Chilean workers, progressive and patriotic forces of the country reject the criminal, anti-people regime of Pinochet.

The WFTU is urging the trade union movement throughout the world to step up action in support of the people of Chile and to express its full solidarity with them.

BREZHNEV RUMORED TO RETIRE THIS AUTUMN

Andropov Creation

LD041940 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] If we are to believe certain rumors allegedly circulating in official circles in Moscow, it is possibly the start of the political end for Leonid Brezhnev. Apparently a considerable number of Politburo members would like the Soviet number one to retire because of his great age. Some of them reportedly assert that he could be replaced at the end of the year, and there is even talk already that his successor could be Yuriy Andropov, the former boss of the political police, the KGB. So, whether these rumors are well-founded or not, it could be that this is an operation mounted specifically by Andropov himself.

'Troika' Possible

LD051256 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Sep (DPA) -- According to information acquired by diplomatic circles in Bonn, the era of Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev could come to an end this fall. Seventy-five-year-old Brezhnev might then be bid an official ceremonial farewell from office, it was said on Sunday. Brezhnev is seriously ill and can only attend to state business for at most an hour a day. These reports have not been confirmed in Moscow.

The information is vague on the exact nature of settling the succession. Diplomatic circles with access to Moscow sources speak of the possibility of a troika administration. Former head of the KGB Yuriy Andropov would certainly belong to it. Other names mentioned in this connection are premier Nikolay Tikhonov and Politburo Member Konstantin Chernenko (70). According to this information, received at the weekend, such a three-man administration would be regarded as a transitional solution.

Moscow Denial

LD061522 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 6 Sep (DPA) -- Western reports according to which state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's resignation is planned for this year have been officially rejected in Moscow. A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry told DPA today: "These reports are nonsense."

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV 31 AUG MOSCOW ARRIVAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September publishes on page 1 a TASS report on "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Return to Moscow." It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page R 1 of the 31 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Delegation Welcomes Brezhnev at Vnukovo Airport" and the following variation has been noted:

Line five, PRAVDA reads: ...Central Committee Politburo Candidate Members Comrades.... [supplying "candidate"]

KGB ARRESTS LEADER OF ILLEGAL TRADE UNION

DW020959 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Istvan Sandor report]

[Text] Kiel -- The Soviet state security service KGB arrested mathematician Valeriy Anatolyevich Senderov (37) on the charge of being the leader of the illegal Soviet trade Union SMOT (Union of All Workers) and publisher of the SMOT underground publications. Senderov became known in the Soviet Union particularly as a result of two works -- in 1970 through his dissertation on Nietzsche's philosophy, and in 1981 through the work "The Intellectual Genocide of the Jews in The Soviet Union." As learned only now, Senderov was arrested on 17 June in Moscow. The KGB is of the opinion that by arresting Senderov it has captured the spiritual head and leader of the illegal trade union.

SMOT was founded on 1 January 1978 by 170 people from more than 150 cities in the Soviet Union. They were mainly workers who were convinced communists searching for communism. After a total of 25 SMOT members -- as far as is known -- were arrested in 1978, the trade union decided to go underground. Since that time it has been operating completely illegally, with the underground paper having a circulation of some 8,000.

GRISHIN OPENS NEW MOSCOW UNIVERSITY BUILDING

LD012326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Students of three departments of the Moscow State University today began their studies in a new study building which blends well with the architectural pattern of the university town on the Lenin's hill. Meeting before the first bell, Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, ceremonially opened the new complex. Academician Logunov, the Moscow State University rector, as well as teachers and builders wished the students success in their studies and scientific work within the walls of that wonderful building which has been fitted with the most modern technical study equipment. There are about 1,000 study rooms as well as auditoriums, laboratories, a splendid library, a language laboratory, reading room and electronic computers.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

PM011321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] On 26 August V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented some USSR orders in the Kremlin.

Orders of Lenin were presented to L.N. Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; P.K. Ponomarenko; Army General M.I. Sorokin; and I.T. Taranov, chairman of the Stavropolskiy Kray soviet. Orders of the October Revolution went to B.V. Deryagin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; L.V. Kozlov, USSR first deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy; USSR People's Artist P.N. Krylov; and V.S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. Orders of the Labor Red Banner and Friendship of the Peoples were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new success in labor for the good of the socialist homeland and happiness in their personal life. The recipients expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of their labor. They gave assurances tht they will continue to devote their strength and knowledge to the service of the motherland.

SHEVARDNADZE, ALIYEV ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD041720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 4 Sep 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpt] A great event in the lives of the working people of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Krasnodarskiy Kray -- with whose oblasts and rayons the green-capped servicemen have for several decades maintained close relationships and sponsorship -- was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasian border okrug, recipient of the Order of the Red Banner. The festivities, held a few days ago in the grand concert hall of the Georgian State Philharmonia, were attended by representatives of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and public organizations of the Transcaucasian republics and the North Caucasus, by servicemen of the Transcaucasian Military and border okrugs, [words indistinct] veterans of the border guards.

Words of greetings were addressed to the meeting by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; and other comrades. The speakers congratulated the men of the okrug on the outstanding occasion, and wished the border guards further success in their service to guarantee the reliable protection of the USSR state border.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN COTTON GROWERS

LD041552 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] Cotton growers of Azerbaijan have decided to exceed last year's figures, when they sold a record quantity of over 1 million tons of raw cotton to farms, following the Yampol farmers' example, have concluded an agreement with cotton processing works. It has been decided to obtain up to 16 quintals of cotton per hectare.

"Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, visited Barda Rayon. He acquainted himself with the progress of harvesting, talked to specialists and machine operators and showed interest in their labor conditions and welfare. The necessity for carrying out a high-quality harvest in the shortest possible time was stressed.

"A republican conference of cotton growers was held in Barda today. Its participants discussed tasks in the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in production and sale of raw cotton, in light of the decisions of the May plenum CPSU Central Committee. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Aliyev."

KAZAKH CP'S KUNAYEV ATTENDS THEATER PERFORMANCE

LD040354 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] Moscow Gorkiy Arts Theatre has started a tour of Alma Ata. "A performance of (Return Linl) which was a great success, was attended by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee."

5-YEAR ECONOMIC GROWTH FIGURES SUMMED UP

LD070428 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Rogachev]

[Excerpt] This country's economic growth figures for the past 5 years have been published here in Moscow. These 5 years have not been the best for the Soviet economy; it met a whole range of problems. Three years out of the 5 were those of a severe drought that affected the industries that use agricultural raw materials. Because of water scarcity in some regions earlier this year, hydropower stations worked below capacity and failed to meet industrial facilities' requirements in electricity. The country continued to move the leading mining industries to the east and north. The areas rich in mineral resources have austere climates and consequently are thinly populated. Their development naturally requires fat subsidies that they cannot pay back immediately.

Still, despite the problems, Soviet industrial output has grown over the 5 years by almost one-quarter. This is an impressive growth indeed in a country with a powerful economic potential.

RESOLUTION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY'S LABOR PRODUCTION

LD311304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution on measures for a further increase in labor productivity at light industry enterprises on the basis of all possible dissemination of the team form of labor organization, experience of the work of frontranking workers for the expansion of zones of servicing equipment and for the lowering of labor expenditure in manufacturing products. It notes that the team form of organization and stimulation of labor in light industry currently encompasses about 40 percent of all workers. This progressive form of collective labor creates favorable conditions for the expansion of zones of servicing equipment, the reduction of the labor intensitivity in product manufacture and the stepping up of the growth of labor productivity. At the same time the possibilities for a further increase in labor productivity in light industry because of the broad dissemination of useful experience is still not being used sufficiently. Therefore the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have approved and consider necessary the broad dissemination in light industry of the work experience of front-ranking teams. The resolution outlines specific measures for this. The resolution will be published in newspapers tomorrow.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN TRUNK GAS PIPELINES -- Moscow August 22 TASS -- Builders of trunk gas pipelines in the north of Tyumen, western Siberia, have begun welding into a single length an experimental section of multi-layer pipes. The novelty will enable to largely increase the flow of gas from Siberia to industrial centres of the USSR. As was reported by a PRAVDA correspondent today, builders are now constructing gas pipelines out of pipes with a diameter of 1,420 mm designed for the pressure of 75 atmospheres. If to change over to the pressure of 100-120 atmospheres in trunk gas pipelines, it is possible to construct, instead of three traditional strings of the gas pipeline with a pressure of 75 atmospheres in the line, two pipes of the same diameter, but designed for the pressure of 100 atmospheres, and in the future to come over to building gas pipelines with the working pressure of 120 atmospheres -- this will make it possible to build one instead of two gas pipelines. If one takes into account that the capital outlay for every gas pipeline is up to 3,000 million roubles and more than 2.5 million tons of pipes are used, it is clear that builders will get a huge economy in constructing trunk gas pipelines of a new type. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0415 GMT 22 Aug 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-6 SEP REPORTED

LD040706/LD060450/LD070242 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-6 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 September

The machine operators of the Kokchetavskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan are cutting their second million hectares of grain today. The grain growers of Tatarskaya ASSR had sold the state 1 million tons of grain by this morning. The sale of grain to the state continues. (0204 GMT)

The machine operators of Kazakhstan have cut 13 million hectares of grain as of today. This is more than half the area planted in grain crops this spring. (0600 GMT)

2 September

The Kuban is starting the sugar beet harvest. The area sown with beet is over 200,000 hectares. At least 6 million tons are to be harvested. (0400 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast, 1 million hectares of grain have been harvested. Reaping of grain is proceeding in Chitinskaya Oblast. The harvest has been hampered by rain and high winds. Grain and pulse crops are to be harvested on over 1 million hectares. Harvesting of seed crops, potatoes and vegetables is now ending in Zabaykalye. (0600 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast, pulse crops have been cut on 1 million hectares. Winter rye and wheat have virtually all been harvested. Reaping on the spring crop fields is in full swing. In all, 625,000 tons of grain have been delivered to state silos. Stavropolskiy Kray farmers are preparing to sell 1.9 million tons of grain to the state. Harvest is nearing completion in Belorussia; over 90 percent of grain and pulses have been reaped. Mass sowing of winter crops has begun. They will occupy nearly 1.5 million hectares; winter rye occupies over 1 million hectares. Early grain crops have been reaped and threshed on nearly all of Volgogradskaya Oblast. Winter crops have been sown on over 500,000 hectares. Mustard picking has been completed. Millet and buckwheat are now being harvested; more than 200,000 hectares have been allocated to these crops. Some 300,000 tons of vegetables are to be sold to the state in the oblast. (1100 GMT)

Elevators in Orenburgskaya Oblast have already received 500,000 tons of grain. At the present time the main harvesting front is located in the areas where the virgin lands are being opened up. Rice harvesting has started in southern Uzbekistan. All rayons of Podmoskovye started large-scale harvesting of potatoes today. A good harvest has ripened. (1300 GMT)

Harvesting of grain is underway on the third million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. The quality of grain sold to the state is good. At the same time, winter grain crop sowing has also been completed in Altayskiy Kray. Sowing has been completed in Bashkirskaya ASSR One-quarter of the republic's entire grain crop has been allocated to winter grain. Most farms have preferred the high-yield rye variety (Chuplan). Quite a good buckwheat harvest has been grown in Stavropolskiy Kray. Due to the conditions, buckwheat can be sown not only as the main crop but also in postharvest sowing areas. This year there are 10,000 hectares of such sowing areas in the kray. Very soon harvesting will start there. (1500 GMT)

The sowing of rape, colza and perko has been completed in Khmelnitskaya Oblast. One-fifth of the fodder area there has been sown with these crops. Mass sowing of winter crops is underway in Gorkovskaya Oblast. The majority of the area is being given over to rye, particularly varieties such as Kharkovskaya-60 and (Chupa), which are resistant to frost and produce good yields in any weather conditions. Winter wheat varieties Mironovskaya-808 and (Avterchenka) are being sown. The hay harvest plan in Karelskaya ASSR has been fulfilled. About 120,000 tons have been stored -- 1 and 1/2 times more than by this time last year. (1530 GMT)

3 September

According to data of the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture, grain has been collected and threshed from an area of nearly 11 million hectares in the republic's fields. Grain has been cut on 15.5 million hectares of 25 million which were sown in the spring. Altayskiy Kray machine operators are cutting grain from 130,000 hectares daily. Harvesting is in progress on the third of 4 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

Grain is being reaped and threshed daily on 200,000 hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Wheat and barley have been laid in swaths on over 1 million hectares. A third of the swaths has already been picked up. Cereal crops have been reaped on over 1 million hectares in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. The rate of harvesting is higher than last year. (1630 GMT)

4 September

Mass harvesting of corn has started in Kirgizya. The grain harvest is ending. The area under corn in the republic is 50,000 hectares. In Kharkovskaya Oblast winter sowing is in progress; wheat has already been sown on 150,000 hectares in the oblast. (0400 GMT)

Farm workers of the Atyashevskiy Rayon in Mordovskaya ASSR have been awarded the Udarnaya Osen badge of honor for having delivered 32,000 tons of grain to reception points. Krasnoyarskiy Kray machine operators have threshed 500,000 tons of grain. The harvest has been good. (0430 GMT)

The first tons of sugar beet reached reception points in Penzenskaya Oblast today. The crop occupies over 57,000 hectares. The oblast plans to obtain twice as much sugar per hectare as last year. (0800 GMT)

Grain farmers of Grodnenskaya Oblast today completed the harvesting of grain and fulfilled their socialist pledges for sale of grain to the state. Over 280,000 tons of grain have been delivered. Tasks for delivery of winter rye have been fulfilled by 130 percent. All farms have enough seed of winter and spring crops for next year's harvest. A million hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Kurskaya Oblast. On most farms, grain is threshed after reaping, which has speeded up state sales of grain compared to last year. On completing the harvest, farmers are beginning to sow winter wheat, for which the best lands have been set aside. (1500 GMT)

5 September

This morning agricultural machine operators completed grain-threshing on 4 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Dry weather has adversely affected the yield. (0204 GMT)

In Chuvashskaya ASSR potato lifting has begun. Farmers expect yields of at least 155 quintals per hectare. Half of the harvest area in Kazkhstan has been cleared. In Kurganskaya Oblast 70 percent of the grain crop area has been harvested. (0400 GMT)

It is the final days of harvesting on the grain fields of Ulanovskaya Oblast. Already entire rayons are selling above-plan grain to the state. Up to today, 750,000 tons of grain has gone to elevators. (0800 GMT)

The harvesting of grain has been completed in Chuvashskaya ASSR. The agricultural workers of this autonomous republic have fulfilled ahead of schedule the annual plan for the sale of grain to the state. Almost twice as much rye as last year has been stored. (1300 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, grain harvesting is now on the second million hectare. Growth has been stunted by adverse weather, making harvesting more difficult. (1900 GMT)

In Kirovskaya Obalst 700,000 tons of hay have been procured. (1904 GMT)

In Uzbekistan 100,000 tons of cotton have been picked since the harvest began. (2230 GMT)

6 September

Mass sowing of winter rye has begun in Belorussia. The area to be sown is almost 1.3 million hectares. In the last 5 years the area under rye in the republic has increased by more than 1/3. (0204 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray the grain harvest has been completed on the third and final million hectares. Bad weather has led to difficulties and crop damage. The sugar beet harvest, which will begin soon, promises to be a good one. Harvesting is underway on last 25,000 hectares of grain in Mordovskaya ASSR. In the Mariyskaya ASSR Non-Chernozem Zone mass potato-lifting begins today on over 30,000 hectares. In Permskaya Oblast, city-dwellers are helping with the potato harvest which has just begun. (0600 GMT)

The elevators of Altayskiy Kray have begun to receive corn and (?cereals). Hundreds of tons of high-quality grain, buchwheat and millet have been sent from (?Loktevskiy), Smolenskiy and Tselinny Rayons. Good yields are being obtained. Mass harvesting of potatoes has begun in Khabarovskiy Kray, and the people's control is keeping an eye out to ensure the speed and quality of the harvest. Kirovskaya Oblast farmers have provided for successful wintering of cattle this year by laying in 700,000 tons of hay. Mass harvesting of potatoes has begun in Belorussia. Over 350,000 hectares of in this crop are planted in the republic. This is the largest potato crop in the country. (1100 GMT)

Over 1 million hectares of grain has been cleared to date in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The crops developed in difficult weather conditions; the grain is stunted. This is making the work of combine operators difficult. (1200 GMT)

Farmers in the Don area have begun to harvest corn. (1300 GMT)

All farms in Odesskaya Oblast have started sowing winter crops. New varieties are being broadly introduced -- Odesskaya polukarlikovaya, (?obri), (?zirka) and others. They have provided the greatest yield from drylands in this year's harvest, from 60 to 80 quintals per hectares of excellent grain. All the varieties were bred especially for steppe zones by the All-Union Selection and Genetics Institute. They are resistant to flattening and dropping and withstand hot weather well. (1500 GMT)

Autumn sowing has been completed in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast with 440,000 hectares sown. (1800 GMT)

COSMOS-1405 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 4 SEPTEMBER

LD060744 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1405, was launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday to continue the exploration of outer space.

Its initial period of revolution is 93.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth -- 456 and minimum distance -- 438 km. The orbit's inclination is 65 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

ORBITAL RESEARCH COMPLEX BEGINS 17TH WEEK

LD031156 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Orbit After Orbit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Mission Control Centre September 3 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev started the seventeenth work week on board the research station Salyut-7.

In the past days the cosmonauts carried out their next cycle of experiments within the framework of a large programme for the prospecting of the earth's natural resources and study of the environment, carried out a number of preventive measures in the station.

Today the crew of the orbital complex are preparing research equipment for work, carrying out routine operations for tending plants cultivated in "outer space hothouses".

In the course of the day the cosmonauts also do physical exercises in the veloergometer and complex trainer consisting of a "running track", shock absorbers creating a load on the bone and muscle apparatus, and hand exercisers.

The outer space complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 is presently in a flight on an orbit with the following parameters: Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 340 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 321 kilometres, period of revolution -- 90.9 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the complex are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev are healthy and feeling well.